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## The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE butcheries which the Mexican Liberals are committing, in the name of public justice, are condemned in this country, even by those who have most loudly demanded that our government should pursue the same policy. When they see the very thing they have called for, they stand appalled in the presence of it.

## STATE OF KANSAS.

**Excursion Over the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.**

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, July 3, 1867.

TOWNS IN KANSAS CONTINUED.

I have said that I should only speak of such cities and towns in Kansas as I have visited. I did not visit Atchison, a lively and progressive city of several thousand inhabitants, situated on the west bank of the Missouri, some fifteen miles below St. Joseph, Mo., and a like distance above Leavenworth. A railroad running directly west for one hundred miles through a very fine country, starts here and is already finished and in operation for a distance of sixty miles. A law of Congress grants the company a subsidy in lands and bonds for a distance of one hundred miles; and doubtless the grant will be extended as soon as the road shall be completed to that distance. Whether it shall be continued on until it reaches the Union Pacific Railway of the South Branch, or that road, running on to Kansas City, remains to be seen. It should it be continued in a southern direction to the first named road, it will probably reach it at or near Manhattan, 120 miles west of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY

Is in Missouri, just across the line dividing that State from Kansas, and is situated on a bluff on the *south* bank of the Missouri, about a mile below the mouth of the river. At the mouth of the Kansas the Missouri makes a great bend, changing its course from nearly south to almost due east. It is a beautiful city, and bids fair to be well regarded for the light of its immediate location or as its commercial possibilities as a point of business. Now I have seen handsomer termini of the Missouri Pacific road, and the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division. Soon it will have a branch road to Cameron, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, and the long-a-branch road to North Missouri, connecting with it at St. Louis, crosses the Missouri at St. Charles, and thence runs up through the northern part of the State, will be made to Kansas City. Both these important branch roads are to cross the Missouri at Kansas City by the same bridge.

In addition to all these, Kansas City is to be one of the termini of the great road which is soon to be built from several points in Kansas to Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, which is but little over six hundred miles distant, and which runs through beautiful and fertile regions on the continent. The central stem of this road will reach the Union Pacific at Lawrence; the western at Kansas City; and probably the western will terminate at Junction City, at the mouth of Solomon river, three miles beyond Fort Riley—from all of the above the little city last named talk as if their branch was a sure thing. That to Lawrence is safe, for they are building on it vigorously, and expect to have twenty-four miles of it completed and in operation by August next. That to Kansas City there seems to be no doubt. All these roads run through very rich agricultural lands, and all traverse good coal fields before they reach the Gulf, or near the southern border of the State.

Such are the prospective advantages of Kansas City. To-day, I found only its germs to be seen. Should its future be directed by men of large, liberal and enlightened views, it cannot fail to become, before long, one of the chief cities of this vast and magnificent region. But should its destiny fall into the hands of narrow minded, grasping and unscrupulous adventurers, and should a rowdy element collect there and give it a bad moral tone, then Leavenworth—which has very nearly equal geographical advantages, and superior local advantages—will maintain its position as the chief city of this important centre. The struggle for the ascendency between these two cities will be an interesting one, and will terminate greatly to the prosperity and well being of both.

WYANDOTTE.

This town is situated at the mouth of the Kansas, and is bounded on its north by the State and the Kansas on the south. The location is neither ample nor pretty, and the aspect of the whole place is neither tasteful nor tasteful on the part of the people.

TOPEKA.

This is the capital of the State. The situation is pretty; and although the city is somewhat straggling, and has a rather mean bad condition, there are many handsome residences and several good hotels. I was there but a short time, and saw only a part of it in general terms. I visited the ground where they are laying the foundations of the capitol. It is to be built of the fine magnesian limestone found around Junction City, of which I spoke in a former letter. And will doubtless be a very handsome edifice. To be the seat of the government of a State, however, is in my opinion a very questionable source of advantage. Topeka is on the south side of the Kansas river, twenty miles west of Lawrence.

WAUMEGA.

This is a pretty situated new town on the railroad, some forty miles west of Topeka. I did not stop, but I observed a fine large hotel, and a fair appearance of business. The surrounding country is very good; and as it is settled up, Waumega will grow.

MANHATTAN.

Leaving Junction City on Monday morning the 17th, I ran down on the train twenty miles, and stopped off at this beautiful little town at the mouth of the Big Blue, intending to remain over night; but I was so much pleased, and found so many objects of interest, that I remained two days.

I had letters which introduced me at once to the social life of the place and to the most generous hospitality, and I had an opportunity to become sufficiently to the character of the people generally than of any other town I visited in Kansas. The population is only about one thousand, but there is ample room for their magnificent town site for a hundred thousand.

Manhattan was originally founded by a little colony from Cleveland, who migrated from that city in a small steamer which they purchased for the purpose. They steamed down the lakes, and through the Mississippi, and then up the Kansas to the mouth of the Big Blue. That was their destination, and that they reached. It was kept for a dwelling place until provision for the families could be made on shore. In less than three months, and before a single dwelling had been erected, the spot for a school house had been selected, and measures for its immediate erection, so that they might have at once a school for their children and a place of worship for all. This was some twelve years ago, and long before the railroad which has brought fresh life and prosperity to their town was ever thought of.

Take it all in all, I think Manhattan and its surroundings the most beautiful part of Kansas that I have seen, which is the same as saying that it is the most beautiful portion of this earth's surface upon which my eyes ever rested. The Rev. Alexander Sterrett, of the Presbyterian Church, who, by a providence which it was not his merit, made me his guest, took me in his buggy to the summit of Blue Mound, a conical emminence, about one hundred feet high, about a mile from town. Such a combination of the grand and the beautiful—the soft green of the prairies, clearly outlined by the dark rich foliage of the trees which skirted and marked the winding course of three streams, the Kansas, the Big Blue and the Wild Cat, for miles north and west and east, the beautiful forms with which the broad landscape was checkered, and the neat and comfortable looking and really pretty stone houses and the bright and quiet looking town in the valley immediately below—I despair of describing from the rising ground in the rear—is rare indeed. Senator Wade, who with other distinguished men was in one of the coaches that visited this spot, was greatly delighted, and uttered the rather novel remark that the view from the high ground, on the day of his visit ago, the Evil One spread his panorama of temptation before the eyes of the Redeemer could have been nothing to it.

I have spoken of the intelligence of this community and of their virtues. By their fruits we may know them. The Congregational, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations are all represented, and each have a neat house of worship; but the most conspicuous building in the place is the school. The people are too intelligent to permit differences of this kind to divide them. Of this fact I had ocular proof on my own observation. I was assured that no better graded free school was to be found in Boston than theirs, and certainly they have a very ample and well-finished school edifice. But a single place exists in the town where intoxicating liquors are vended, and even that is likely to be closed. Some time ago a man set up a billiard table, but it would not pay, and he was glad to get rid of it. In fact, idleness, vice and rowdyism are almost unknown.

There are many good stores in the place, and the principal street has something of a city aspect. Buildings are going up rapidly, nearly all of brick, including those of which I spoke in a former letter, and altogether the place appears to be busy and thriving.

There is a fine water power at Manhattan. Some three miles above, by the road, but more than three times that distance by the course of the river, a considerable fall in the Big Blue—which is a large, clear and standing river—at the head of which a substantial stone dam has been erected. A race of three miles across the level neck of the peninsula, and down past the base of Blue Mound, will bring the water to the mill, and give a fall, as I was informed, of about twenty-four feet—enough to propel a very large amount of machinery. The Kansas river, at the point, can also be made available for a like purpose. I see no reason why this may not become an important manufacturing town.

The Rev. Mr. Sterrett, of whom I spoke, is a native of Washington county, Pa., and received his education in that county, and at the Allegheny Theological Seminary. He has been there less than a year, and already has a small building paid for, and owns lots. He is one of those strong minded, earnest, self-sustaining men whom no difficulties can discourage, and who do not rest exclusively upon a feeble struggling flock, nor upon the "ecclesiastical commissary," to use his own expression. A stout, hale and hearty saw-mill, which he holds in partnership with a brother minister of the Methodist church, could help him in his chief support, while he supports the gospel and leans lightly upon his people. Both these pastors are noble-hearted men—the right hand men of the border.

J. C.

# FIRST EDITION.

## MIDNIGHT.

### FROM THE PACIFIC.

**Indian Troubles in Arizona Increasing—Mining Matters—Specie for New York.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Late Arizona advices represent that the Indians are troublesome at Prescott and Mayamburg, stopping mails and running off stock, and burning stations. The Indians attacked Scale Springs Station, killing one man and running off stock. They were pursued by a company of cavalry and infantry. The Indians attacked the soldiers and caused them to retreat. They were followed all night and kept up a constant firing. The troops were compelled to kill what prisoners they had taken, and also part of their stock, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Indians.

General McDowell's rebuke of General Gregg for vigorous measures against the Indians created indignation throughout the territory.

Late Pass letters say the Huakapals and Yavapays Indians were murdering soldiers and citizens. There is no safety even on the Prescott road, beyond the Cruz Mine.

The steamship Sacramanto sailed to-day with one hundred and ten thousand dollars in treasure; one million two hundred and eighty-five thousand, three hundred and forty-seven for New York.

The Hall & Norcross Mining Company declared a dividend of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per foot, Chollar twenty-five, Imperial ten.

Flour is dull and unchanged To-day's steamer carries five hundred barrels to New York. Wheat quiet and unchanged; transactions unimportant. Barley active at $1.10. Legal Tenders 72½.

### FROM MEXICO.

**Movements of Juarez—Mysterious Dispatch Bearers—Santa Anna Still in Prison.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—An official report transmitted to the Mexican Consul here, states that President Juarez and his Cabinet left San Luis Potosi, on the 1st inst., for the Capital, where he would be received with great pomp and *eclat*, as the deliverer of his country, and the defender of republican principles in Mexico.

Mr. Robinson, of the New Orleans *Republican*, and Emile Lazere, an ex-Confederate, at one time an aid-de-camp of Maximilian, on Tehuantepec Railroad grant notoriety, were the bearers of the United States dispatches, so often and so mysteriously alluded to. Lazere's mission is understood, is still in the interest of the railway scheme, and represents Marshal O. Roberts, of New York, as securing that which Santa Anna wished to secure for want of power to fulfill his obligations.

The officers and men of the Imperial army, recently landed at Mobile, have arrived here and will be furnished transportation to New York, if desired.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says: Santa Anna is still in prison. He had refused food for three days, and was continually inquiring if they were going to shoot him. He asked for a confessor.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

**City Scrip in Bad Order—Registration Progressing Slowly.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: There has been an unusual depression in city scrip to-day. Brokers refusing to take it at any price, and an obscure rumor is afloat that city notes, once redeemed, will be refused, have been cautiously given out again.

Under the new order of General Sheridan, registration is progressing feebly with whites, on initiation. More whites will be being registered in proportion to the blacks at present than heretofore. An order will be promulgated from the commanding Board of Registration to proceed to select suitable persons for Commissioners of Election, and make other provisions for the holding thereof. A generalization of reports at headquarters shows that out of 11,334 persons registered in Louisiana, there have been only 37,128 whites against 74,116 blacks. From a few sub-districts no reports have been received to-day, but it is not to come will materially change the above figures. The blacks stand to the whites nearly two to one, and will so continue.

**An old Affair.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The reported attack on Fort Wallace, Kansas, by Cheyenne Indians, and loss of fifteen soldiers is an old affair, which occurred June 24th, and was reported at the time. The attack has been made, and no disturbance has occurred on the Smoky Hill route for sometime. General Sherman is at Fort Harker, and it is presumed General Hancock has reached that point from Lennox.

**River Telegrams.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—River three feet five inches in canal.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—Brownlow's health is better than it has been for a year.

—Parties are hunting for diamonds in Georgia and Virginia.

—Disappointed love and a dose of opium killed a Cincinnati bar-keeper.

—A woman in New York hawked her dead child through the streets for money to bury it.

—The works of the late Daniel S. Dickinson are to be published in two octavo volumes.

—The estimates for the Indian war as now prosecuted are fully one million dollars a week.

—Jacksonville, Florida, is rioting in watermelons at ten cents, and peaches by the cart load.

—A church, to commemorate Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, will be built in London.

—The Mayor of Fall River amused himself on the 4th by distributing pennies among poor children.

—A Montgomery gentleman proposes to pass round the hat for gold dollar contributions in aid of Jeff Davis.

—The importations of dry goods at New York were little over three millions in June; a year ago they were seven.

—The heir to a large estate in the South is disgusted at finding that the administrator had invested $50,000 in Confederate bonds.

—In reply to the question whether the Nicholson pavement is healthy, a western paper says that all the contractors have got fat on it.

—The number of employes in the Springfield Armory has been increased to 1,200, and will probably be further increased during the summer.

—A Boston clergyman recommends putting pictures into churches, asking the rich to adorn them as they do their own dwellings, and then open them to all.

—Connecticut has a severe attack of base ball. Every town and village in the State is reported to have its club, while New Haven has fifteen and Hartford eleven.

—The New York *Herald*, having notified the Associated Press that it will withdraw from it January 1st, the managers here invited Mr. Bennett to withdraw at once.

—Five hundred tons of new iron will be laid down on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad the present season. The road will be put in first-class condition from New Albany.

—The College at Oberlin, Ohio, is in an unusually flourishing condition. President Finney's preaching, it is said, has produced a large number of young men to be candidates in the theological departments.

—The Empress Eugenie is said to be worried by a presentiment that the fate of Marie Antoinette is to be hers also. She is collecting, at Versailles, an interesting museum of relics which once belonged to the unhappy Queen.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Ann Arbor, Michigan, says that the place owes its name to the circumstance of two gentlemen coming there thirty or forty years ago, each having a wife whose Christian name was Ann.

—Mrs. Lincoln is now in Chicago, boarding at Congress Hall. She is simply spending the summer there. She dresses in deep mourning, does not receive company, nor appear at the common table. It is not true that she intends making her home there.

—The death is announced near Brentsville, Prince William county, Va., of William Washington, aged seventy-four years, nephew of Col. Washington, of the Revolutionary army, and third cousin of General George Washington. His brother, Colonel Henry Washington, of the District of Columbia, survives. The deceased served with distinction throughout the war of 1812.

—At Terre Haute, Indiana, a few days since, three little children came to an untimely death under the following circumstances: A woman residing near Center Point went to an adjacent creek to do the family washing, taking with her three small children. The two older, while playing about the woods, were bitten by a venomous snake, and their screams attracting the attention of the mother, she hastened to their relief, thoughtlessly leaving the smallest child, which, during her absence, fell into the creek and was drowned. The other children died the same night from the effects of the snake bite.

# SECOND EDITION.

## FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

## CONGRESS.

## In Extraordinary Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1867.

SENATE.

RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD withdrew his amendment to the sixth section, in the course of his remarks on the subject saying he might as well leave the District Commanders to determine the matter contained in his amendment.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the fourth section, by adding a proviso that "any person heretofore appointed by the District Commanders to exercise the functions of a civil officer, may be removed by the District Commanders or by the Commanding General of the army." He said that without this proviso it might be thought the District Commanders had no power to remove a man once appointed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by adding the words "heretofore and hereafter."

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

NO MORE SECESSION.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by adding an additional section, to the effect that no rebel State shall be entitled to representation in Congress unless it has a Constitution, have a provision declaring that such State shall forever remain a member of the American Union, that every citizen owes a paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the supremacy of the United States, or in subversion to it.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a point of order, that under the rule of Friday, no subject could be introduced not strictly pertaining to the reconstruction bill, as passed at the last session. This was a new subject.

Mr. DRAKE argued against this point, when several Senators objected that a point of order was not debatable.

Mr. TRUMBULL sustained his point, that co-operation in voting a new plan of Reconstruction was not admissible.

Mr. DRAKE said there was no new plan. It was simply to provide that no new State shall be admitted until its Constitution shall be made to conform to the American system.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was not in the original bill. If the Senate intended that this amendment in order by an affirmative vote, do not let us go and allow such a miserable fooling and hideous nonsense of Andy Johnson to return again to plague us.

Mr. BUCKALEW, though opposed to the amendment, believed in the point of order that it was admissable.

The CHAIR decided the amendment was out of order under the resolution of Friday.

APPEAL FROM THE CHAIR.

Mr. DRAKE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and addressed the Senate to show that his amendment was in order.

Mr. POMEROY thought that the best way to reach it was through a suspension of the rule of Friday.

Mr. SUMNER said he should make this motion, if defeated on his appeal from the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER contended the amendment was in order. In the course of his remarks he said he reserved to himself the right to require such guarantees as he might deem necessary to secure a Republican form of government.

Mr. POMEROY did not believe Congress could ask any additional guarantees.

Mr. SUMNER—It was announced in the Reconstruction bill, that Congress as well as the rebel States should be submitted to Congress for approval.

Mr. POMEROY said that meant the right to revise the Constitutions, to see if they were in accordance with the Reconstruction bills.

The question was then taken on Mr. DRAKE'S appeal from the Chair and the Chair was sustained.

So the amendment of Mr. DRAKE was declared out of order.

Mr. DRAKE moved a suspension of the rules. Not agreed to.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the amendment, of which he gave notice a few days since as follows: Section first. That in the election of Representatives in Congress from the said States mentioned in the act of the second of March, 1867, each elector shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are representatives assigned to his State by apportionment of law, and he may give one vote to each of the candidates named for whom he can be chosen, or may accumulate his votes and bestow them at his discretion upon one or more candidates less in number than the whole number of Representatives to be chosen from the State.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the amendment was out of order.

Considerable debate ensued by Messrs. BUCKALEW, TRUMBULL, HENDRICKS, and Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment was decided out of order.

CULMINATIVE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BUCKALEW then resumed his speech on the subject of cumulative voting, contending that the majority principle now in vogue worked unjustly and unfairly, and left the minority in the position of having no voice and practically disfranchised. He cited illustrations of the principles as applied to Congressional representation, and claimed that his amendment corrected these abuses.

Mr. JOHNSON favored Mr. Buckalew's amendment, and made a defence of the Attorney General.

Mr. SUMNER delivered a written speech, reviewing the history of the various reconstruction from February, 1862, to the present time, and offered an additional section, requiring the establishment of schools for the rebel States free to all, regardless of color.

Mr. TRUMBULL claimed the amendment was out of order and the Senate refused to receive it.

THE COLORED QUESTION.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, by a proviso, that no disqualification of race or color be made in the appointment of registers. He stated in reply to a question as to the speeches he had made, that since there was no single colored register in the whole of Virginia, and repeated what he had said in his speeches, that it was under the duty of the Senate, in a few months, to welcome colored Senators on this floor.

Mr. CONKLING agreed with Mr. Sumner's amendment would accomplish nothing, as the States are already forbidden to make any discrimination on account of color.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner was lost.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, that there shall be no elections held in rebel States for state or federal officers unless the constitutions shall have been approved by Congress.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

This was decided out of order. Mr. SUMNER offered an additional section, "that all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally. Any thing in the body thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out."

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, as an additional section, "that for the purpose of this act, all cadets, midshipmen, and acting midshipmen, shall be deemed officers of the United States from the date of their appearance on the army or navy register." Rejected—thirteen against twenty-nine.

Mr. HOWE moved an amendment, making it a misdemeanor to attempt to prevent the execution of this act. Rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to the fifth section, "that in every case of refusal by Boards to register an applicant, and in every case where the name is stricken from the list, the Board shall make a memorandum of the case, setting forth their reasons for the action, which shall be sent to the District Commander." Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, which was agreed to, authorizing the taking the revision of registration from three to five days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONNECTICUT MEMBERS SWORN.

Messrs. HUBBARD and BARNUM, of Connecticut, appeared and took the oath.

UNPRECEDENTED REQUEST.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to suspend the rules and allow Mr. Barnum to record his vote on the passage of the reconstruction bill on Tuesday, and the Speaker suggested there was no precedent, but a member voting before he had been qualified.

Mr. ROBINSON withdrew the motion.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a joint resolution to instruct the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the present collapse in ship building in America, but Mr. ALLISON objected.

BOUNTY MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the bounty act of July, 1866, so as to provide that in case of the death of a soldier after his discharge, and before receiving bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs.

VOTE RECORDED.

Mr. FOX asked and obtained permission to record his vote on the Reconstruction bill.

PETITION FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. WARD presented a petition of nine hundred citizens of Maryland, asking Congress to pass a law abolishing all distinction in suffrage on account of color throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PRESIDENT STILL OUTGROWS.

The House resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. BOUTWELL, providing for an adjournment till October.

MORE FRAGMENTS.

Mr. BOUTWELL said as the action of Congress on the proposed impeachment of the President would stand either for good or evil, as a precedent, to all future Congresses of the House, and to the high position of the person accused, that this great process ing, which must remain in history after they had all passed away, he should call command all the time necessary, for a fair, just and judicial consideration of the question. They should not let the matter be involved in measures of party welfare, which would exist during the next twelve months. They should see to it that it was free from all controversy about other matters.

Mr. PIKE asked Mr. Boutwell to let the amendment be offered for adjournment until Wednesday the 13th of November.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to do so.

Mr. PIKE said he proposed the amendment without reference to the question of impeachment. He did not believe the House should hasten its session one day in reference to that question. He did not believe that the country desired to be involved in that question. The country wanted peace. It wanted time to recover from the waste of war. So far as it concerned the punishment of the person in the White House, it seemed to him that after having destroyed him politically, the only question now was whether they should mangle the corpse. He (Mr. Pike) should not wait for impeachment.

Mr. STEVENS said, in his opinion the whole country believed the articles of impeachment should have been reported long ago. He wished the House would order the Judiciary Committee to report at this session, at least partially, with leave to make further reports at the next session, so that the country might understand whether there was anything in the conduct of the President that deserved impeachment.

Mr. SPAULDING gave notice that if the previous question were voted down, he should offer as an amendment a resolution similar to that under which the present session was held, for Congress to meet on the 10th of October, if there were quorums in both houses.

Mr. PIKE said it was one question whether the President had fitly discharged the duties of his office, and it was quite another question whether Congress should enter on this game of President making. He was entirely willing to leave that to the convention that would be selected in a proper way, instead of endeavoring to precipitate a movement here in favor of one man, and it was that which in his judgment underlies this most intense action on the question of impeachment.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Illinois, assured the House that it could not console itself with the reflection that this subject could be passed over. It was no less a duty for the House to ignore the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee. The House had got to the point of saying whether it would or would not impeach. He knew of no one district of country where the subject was considered matter of no or unworthy the attention of the House. The people had chafed under delay. They had been for years, and still had not shown sufficient energy in inquiring into the merits of the controversy. They were willing to be led away by all sorts of specialities and trifles, when the glaring fact stared them in the face that the President, in violation of his oath of office, was charged with the assumption of complete legislative power, and of every function of the Union, that every citizen owes a paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the supremacy of the United States, or in subversion to it.

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Mr. POMEROY said that meant the right to revise the Constitutions, to see if they were in accordance with the Reconstruction bills.

The question was then taken on Mr. DRAKE'S appeal from the Chair and the Chair was sustained.

So the amendment of Mr. DRAKE was declared out of order.

Mr. DRAKE moved a suspension of the rules. Not agreed to.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the amendment, of which he gave notice a few days since as follows: Section first. That in the election of Representatives in Congress from the said States mentioned in the act of the second of March, 1867, each elector shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are representatives assigned to his State by apportionment of law, and he may give one vote to each of the candidates named for whom he can be chosen, or may accumulate his votes and bestow them at his discretion upon one or more candidates less in number than the whole number of Representatives to be chosen from the State.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the amendment was out of order.

Considerable debate ensued by Messrs. BUCKALEW, TRUMBULL, HENDRICKS, and Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment was decided out of order.

CULMINATIVE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BUCKALEW then resumed his speech on the subject of cumulative voting, contending that the majority principle now in vogue worked unjustly and unfairly, and left the minority in the position of having no voice and practically disfranchised. He cited illustrations of the principles as applied to Congressional representation, and claimed that his amendment corrected these abuses.

Mr. JOHNSON favored Mr. Buckalew's amendment, and made a defence of the Attorney General.

Mr. SUMNER delivered a written speech, reviewing the history of the various reconstruction from February, 1862, to the present time, and offered an additional section, requiring the establishment of schools for the rebel States free to all, regardless of color.

Mr. TRUMBULL claimed the amendment was out of order and the Senate refused to receive it.

THE COLORED QUESTION.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, by a proviso, that no disqualification of race or color be made in the appointment of registers. He stated in reply to a question as to the speeches he had made, that since there was no single colored register in the whole of Virginia, and repeated what he had said in his speeches, that it was under the duty of the Senate, in a few months, to welcome colored Senators on this floor.

Mr. CONKLING agreed with Mr. Sumner's amendment would accomplish nothing, as the States are already forbidden to make any discrimination on account of color.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner was lost.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, that there shall be no elections held in rebel States for state or federal officers unless the constitutions shall have been approved by Congress.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

This was decided out of order. Mr. SUMNER offered an additional section, "that all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally. Any thing in the body thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out."

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, as an additional section, "that for the purpose of this act, all cadets, midshipmen, and acting midshipmen, shall be deemed officers of the United States from the date of their appearance on the army or navy register." Rejected—thirteen against twenty-nine.

Mr. HOWE moved an amendment, making it a misdemeanor to attempt to prevent the execution of this act. Rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to the fifth section, "that in every case of refusal by Boards to register an applicant, and in every case where the name is stricken from the list, the Board shall make a memorandum of the case, setting forth their reasons for the action, which shall be sent to the District Commander." Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment, which was agreed to, authorizing the taking the revision of registration from three to five days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONNECTICUT MEMBERS SWORN.

Messrs. HUBBARD and BARNUM, of Connecticut, appeared and took the oath.

UNPRECEDENTED REQUEST.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to suspend the rules and allow Mr. Barnum to record his vote on the passage of the reconstruction bill on Tuesday, and the Speaker suggested there was no precedent, but a member voting before he had been qualified.

Mr. ROBINSON withdrew the motion.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a joint resolution to instruct the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the present collapse in ship building in America, but Mr. ALLISON objected.

BOUNTY MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the bounty act of July, 1866, so as to provide that in case of the death of a soldier after his discharge, and before receiving bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs.

VOTE RECORDED.

Mr. FOX asked and obtained permission to record his vote on the Reconstruction bill.

PETITION FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. WARD presented a petition of nine hundred citizens of Maryland, asking Congress to pass a law abolishing all distinction in suffrage on account of color throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PRESIDENT STILL OUTGROWS.

The House resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. BOUTWELL, providing for an adjournment till October.

MORE FRAGMENTS.

Mr. BOUTWELL said as the action of Congress on the proposed impeachment of the President would stand either for good or evil, as a precedent, to all future Congresses of the House, and to the high position of the person accused, that this great process ing, which must remain in history after they had all passed away, he should call command all the time necessary, for a fair, just and judicial consideration of the question. They should not let the matter be involved in measures of party welfare, which would exist during the next twelve months. They should see to it that it was free from all controversy about other matters.

Mr. PIKE asked Mr. Boutwell to let the amendment be offered for adjournment until Wednesday the 13th of November.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to do so.

Mr. PIKE said he proposed the amendment without reference to the question of impeachment. He did not believe the House should hasten its session one day in reference to that question. He did not believe that the country desired to be involved in that question. The country wanted peace. It wanted time to recover from the waste of war. So far as it concerned the punishment of the person in the White House, it seemed to him that after having destroyed him politically, the only question now was whether they should mangle the corpse. He (Mr. Pike) should not wait for impeachment.

Mr. STEVENS said, in his opinion the whole country believed the articles of impeachment should have been reported long ago. He wished the House would order the Judiciary Committee to report at this session, at least partially, with leave to make further reports at the next session, so that the country might understand whether there was anything in the conduct of the President that deserved impeachment.

Mr. SPAULDING gave notice that if the previous question were voted down, he should offer as an amendment a resolution similar to that under which the present session was held, for Congress to meet on the 10th of October, if there were quorums in both houses.

Mr. PIKE said it was one question whether the President had fitly discharged the duties of his office, and it was quite another question whether Congress should enter on this game of President making. He was entirely willing to leave that to the convention that would be selected in a proper way, instead of endeavoring to precipitate a movement here in favor of one man, and it was that which in his judgment underlies this most intense action on the question of impeachment.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Illinois, assured the House that it could not console itself with the reflection that this subject could be passed over. It was no less a duty for the House to ignore the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee. The House had got to the point of saying whether it would or would not impeach. He knew of no one district of country where the subject was considered matter of no or unworthy the attention of the House. The people had chafed under delay. They had been for years, and still had not shown sufficient energy in inquiring into the merits of the controversy. They were willing to be led away by all sorts of specialities and trifles, when the glaring fact stared them in the face that the President, in violation of his oath of office, was charged with the assumption of complete legislative power, and of every function of the Union, that every citizen owes a paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the supremacy of the United States, or in subversion to it.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a point of order, that under the rule of Friday, no subject could be introduced not strictly pertaining to the reconstruction bill, as passed at the last session. This was a new subject.

Mr. DRAKE argued against this point, when several Senators objected that a point of order was not debatable.

Mr. TRUMBULL sustained his point, that co-operation in voting a new plan of Reconstruction was not admissible.

Mr. DRAKE said there was no new plan. It was simply to provide that no new State shall be admitted until its Constitution shall be made to conform to the American system.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was not in the original bill. If the Senate intended that this amendment in order by an affirmative vote, do not let us go and allow such a miserable fooling and hideous nonsense of Andy Johnson to return again to plague us.

Mr. BUCKALEW, though opposed to the amendment, believed in the point of order that it was admissable.

The CHAIR decided the amendment was out of order under the resolution of Friday.

APPEAL FROM THE CHAIR.

Mr. DRAKE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and addressed the Senate to show that his amendment was in order.

Mr. POMEROY thought that the best way to reach it was through a suspension of the rule of Friday.

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Mr. BUCKALEW offered the amendment, of which he gave notice a few days since as follows: Section first. That

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

## UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

**HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,**

**Of Allegheny County.**

### PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST.

Our correspondent C., who responded in the GAZETTE of yesterday morning to the remark of our St. Louis correspondent, that not a single bid was received from Pittsburgh for a large lot of pipe for the new water works in that city, complains that such discriminations are made in favor of eastern cities in the matter of railroad freights, that Pittsburgh cannot compete with Albany and Troy in the markets on and beyond the Mississippi river. He alleges that freights such as that in question are carried from New York to St. Louis by rail for eight dollars per ton, while similar freight is charged eleven dollars from Pittsburgh to St. Louis.

It is difficult to suggest a remedy for such a state of things so unequal and so manifestly unjust, as legislation in a single State is inadequate to reach the evil. As the Constitution expressly empowers Congress to regulate commerce among the States, it might be well to consider the propriety of requiring all the roads of the country to regulate their freight schedules in proportion to the distances over, say, two hundred miles.

The sharp competition between the roads of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland for freights destined for such points as Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, induce the managers of those roads to carry at rates which barely save them from loss—as, for example, eight dollars per ton for heavy water pipe from the Atlantic tide water to St. Louis—and then, by way of compensation to themselves, compel such intermediate places as Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cleveland, which cannot take advantage of that competition, to pay rates which yield enormous profits.

Our Kansas correspondent pointedly alluded to the fact that all the heavy machinery, and all the stoves he saw in the warehouses west of the Mississippi, were brought from the Hudson River or beyond it—that not a single article of the kind, nor iron, nor nails, nor horse shoes, nor glass, of Pittsburgh manufacture, was to be found. May we not attribute this strange fact to the same cause? We think our manufacturers are not slack in pushing their several products into every paying market; but of what avail is their enterprise if they have to pay from thirty to fifty per cent. more freight than other competitors of the East? State legislation, as we remarked before, cannot cure this evil which is bearing so sorely upon the intermediate manufacturing centres of the country, and upon the agriculturists of all sections which are not so fortunate as to have a choice of routes to the markets of the seaboard.

We have stated the facts as they have reached us, and it is certain that the general impression on the minds of business men is in accordance with these alleged facts. If in any respect we have done injustice to those who control our great lines of railroad our columns are open to any correction they may desire to make. The more light there is thrown upon such subjects the better.

### APPRENTICESHIP.

Everybody is aware that the old-fashioned system of apprenticing boys to trades for such a length of time as would ensure them full instruction in the selected pursuits, and carry them past the perilous period at which the moral bab its are ordinarily estab ished, has fallen almost into disuse in this country. Serious evils have resulted from this decadence. Vast numbers of young men grow up in comparative illeness. Ashamed to work and with no knowledge of any proper craft, they fall into irregular habits, and become pests to society. Thousands who attempt to learn trades, acquire only a superficial knowledge of them, which is, indeed, better than nothing, but in consequence most mechanical branches, so far as they are supplied with workmen born or reared here, are compelled to take a very large proportion who are only in differently qualified for the performance of their duties. The evils are most serious, to those who fail to acquire trades at all, to those who attain them only in differently, and to the whole community.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia recently made a presentment on this subject, which is worth considering. It is as follows:

The Grand jury respectfully call attention to the evils resulting from the most entire abandonment of the system of apprenticing boys learning mechanical and other trades and employments formerly practiced so generally. The apprentices were under the care of their masters not only during the hours of labor, but at other times; and they were thus kept from bad company and improper places, more than lads engaged in similar pursuits are now, when so many are not under the control of parents or guardians or masters during the evening and other times of leisure, and thus are led into sleeping from home, at engine houses, and in other bad habits leading to crime and disorder, annoying and disgracing the whole community. A learner of a trade had, under the former system, some security that he could remain with his master until he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the art and practical experience in the use of tools or skill in the practice of his calling, with a certain amount of schooling secured by his indentures, tending, at least, to make him a better citizen; whereas now the custom is to pay a weekly stipend for the board and clothing of the boy, who, in many instances boards with strangers, who have no control over him, and take no care of his habits and morals, or with parents whose time is so much occupied that they cannot control him or supervise his doings sufficiently; and, besides, the boy is not certain that he will be taught the whole of his business, or that he will not be discharged when the employer may find it convenient to reduce the number of his hands. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will take action in the matter, and that proper laws will encourage the indenturing of apprentices.

### Freight Discrimination.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—While you have been so earnestly advocating the adoption of a General Free Railroad Law, there is one point which has been, as yet, entirely overlooked by you and others who are interested in this very important matter, and when I say this, I think I write the universal sentiment of all good citizens, and manufacturers of Pittsburgh especially.

The point I especially refer to is the discrimination in rates of freights by Railroads centering here in favor of Eastern manufacturers. Now, this I know to be done, and to give an illustration: When in Cleveland, a few weeks since, I was credibly informed by a party that their freight was being carried from Philadelphia to that city for $4.25 or $4.50 per ton, but I think the former rate is the correct one. Now, I believe the rate from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $5 per ton. A few days since, a manufacturer of this city desired shipping a quantity of freight to St. Louis. He wished to know what our Railroads would carry it for. He was told that the General Freight Agent would let him know the next day. Consequently they had a meeting, and agreed to deliver it there *for the low rate* of only $11 per ton, while I am credibly informed that a party in New York can ship through from New York to St. Louis, all rail, for $8 per ton. Now, if the capital, energy and enterprise of our manufacturers is to be dealt with in this manner by our Railroad combinations and monopolies the sooner we are to understand it the better. If I mistake not, our Legislature appointed a committee last session to inquire into this thing of discriminating in rates of freight, and if they are not afraid to fight the lion in his den, I feel confident they will find enough testimony to satisfy them that it is being done. Let them bring our manufacturing and business men before them, and all will tell of wrongs daily forced upon them, and if afterward they do not grant us a law giving us Free Railroads in our State, Pittsburgh manufacturers had better dispose of their interests or move them to a State that has granted it.

MANUFACTURER.

### Dry Goods Imports.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has published the imports of foreign dry goods at that port for the fiscal year closing with June, which shows less imports for the last month and less amount thrown on the market than in preceeding years, and less than in 1865. The total entries for consumption were $2,374,870 in June, 1867, against $4,260,661 in 1865. The withdrawals from warehouse were $3,713,444, against $6,977,747 last year. The entries for warehousing were $4,245,818 in June of last year, against $6,775,244 the former. The total value landed in June was $4,801,708, against $3,901,420 in the same term in 1863. The dry goods imports for the six last months were $37,455,020, against $46,957,475 last year and $17,075,474 in 1865. The total thrown on the market in this time was $50,715,199 against $66,941,971 in 1866, and $20,100,263 in 1865. The total entries at the port for the fiscal year ending with June, were $105,407,878, against $137,055,834 last year, and $40,636,340 in 1864-5. In 1859 60 the dry goods imports were $107,848,205, and in 1855 6 they were, as above, $137,055,834. No other year since 1850 has come within $10,000,000 of this total. If the $150,000,000 of general merchandise landed are added to dry goods, there would be $260,000,000 imports at that single port, reckoning the foreign rate in gold.

### New York Pickpockets in Paris.

On the 12th day of June last, two Inspectors of Police, on duty in the Champ de Mars, observed two men acting rather suspiciously. The Inspectors watched the strangers for some time, and, having finally lost sight of them, gave a minute description of them to some brother officers, with instructions to follow the suspected parties in the event of their appearing again in public. The very next day the two men whose movements had been previously looked after, were seen in the square surrounding the Palace Royal, mingling with the crowds gathered about the omnibus bureau near by. The smallest of the strangers was continually jostling against the ladies, while his companion was on the lookout a few yards in the rear. After a few minutes' delay, a police officer saw the smaller pickpocket hastening toward a woman who was about to enter a stage, and an instant later the offender was arrested while in the act of abstracting a portemonnaie from the lady's pocket. The prisoner's accomplice succeeded in escaping, but was captured on the day that followed the arrest of his friend. When arraigned for examination, the accused parties gave their names respectively as James Dolan and John Gray, and confessed to having come from the United States for the purpose of plying their trade in Paris. The *Tribunal Correctionel* subsequently sentenced each of the pickpockets to three years' imprisonment and five years' *surveillance*.—*Journal des Debats, June 27.*

### The Viceroy of Egypt in London.

The *Times* denounces with severity the decision of the Government that the Viceroy of Egypt will be the "guest of the State," and that "rooms will be provided for him during his stay in London at Claridge's Hotel." It says "there are limits even to the apathy and negligence of the British public in matters of international courtesy. It is enough that we have let the Russian Emperor come within a few hours' journey of our shores without asking him to cross the Channel, although the heir to the British crown was received by him with magnificent hospitality. We have to ask of the Government that a second breach of good manners shall not be perpetrated in the case of the Egyptian ruler. For the present, at least, the nation must consider the Government as its representative in such matters as well as in the weightier concerns of administrations and diplomacy. Of Lord Derby and his colleague we would, therefore, ask that they should make such arrangements as will insure to this Eastern Prince, to whom we are joined by so many bonds of policy and friendship, a reception which shall not mortify him nor disgrace ourselves. The nation will regret and resent any failure in courtesy to its visitor as if it were a slight to itself."

MR. DICKENS relates in *All the Year Round* the story of a strange coincidence, having almost a supernatural character, which recently occurred to himself. It is contained in a note which he appends to an article by a contributor, who advances some new theories with regard to spectral appearances, and tells the famous stories of Lord Lyttleton (with some additions not hitherto published), and of Lord Tyrone and Lady Beresford. Remarking on the latter, Mr. Dickens thinks that natural explanations are sufficient; and, in illustration of "the broad margin of allowance that must always be left for coincidence in these cases," tells the following singular story: "We dreamed that we were in a large assembly, and saw a lady in a bright red wrapper, whom we thought we knew. Her back being towards us, we touched her. On looking round, she disclosed a face that was unknown to us, and, on our apologizing, said, pleasantly: 'I am Miss N——,' mentioning a name not the name of any friend or acquaintance we had, although a well known name. The dream was unusually vivid, and we awoke. On the very next evening we recognized (with a strange feeling) coming in at the open door of our room, the lady of the dream, in the bright red wrapper. More extraordinary still, the lady was presented by the friend who accompanied her, as Miss N——, the name in the dream. No circumstance, near or remote, that we could ever trace, in the least accounted for this. The lady came on the real, common place visit, in pursuance of an appointment quite unexpectedly made with the lady who introduced her, only on the night of the dream. From the latter we had no previous knowledge of her name, nor of her existence."

—One curious incident that occurred just at the moment Napoleon was delivering the Exposition Prizes on Monday, the cable, doubtless for fear of injuring the harmony of the narrative, omits to mention. When Mr. Hughes, the inventor of the printing telegraph, was called up to receive his prize, the Emperor took his hand, making him an exception to all the other recipients of medals. Mr. Hughes, as he touched the Imperial finger, slipped into the august palm of his serene Highness a little bit of paper containing the last message received by the cable and printed by the machine for which he was just being decorated. It contained these words: "Maximilian is shot. His last words were, 'Poor Carlotta!'" His Royal Serenity read the telegram, and immediately gave evidence of a fearful agitation. His cheek blanched, his hands trembled, and the diamonds on the Imperial girter quivered so in the sunlight that a shout arose from the admiring multitude. What the Emperor thought is, of course, not to be exactly known. But we may conjecture that he heard over all the shouts and music, above the booming of guns and salvos of artillery, the single shot that was death to his insane ambition as to his deluded dupe, the single cry as of a woman—young, beautiful and good—answering to the last cry of her young husband—"Poor Carlotta!" "Poor Maximilian!"

—The New York *Hide and Leather Journal* notices a few of the differences in the shape of the pedal extremities of people in various sections of the country. Shoes made for one locality are not adapted for all. For instance, a broad shoe, wide in the shank, is best adapted to the Eastern trade, a narrow shoe meeting with but little favor. Rhode Island, though the smallest State in the Union, can boast of some of the biggest feet that ever trod sole leather. The Middle States require slimmer shoes and higher in the instep than in the East. The instep grows higher as we progress southward, commencing with Virginia, and the foot shorter and more plump. Rarely at the North does a full grown man wear less than a No. 6, running up in the scale of sizes to No. 11, but at the South many a full sized man wears 4s and 5s, and seldom over 9s. The ladies of the South, adds the Charleston *Courier*, have confessedly always had the smallest and prettiest feet of any race in the world.

—Punch publishes a funny picture of a night scene in a street in London, the characters being a perplexed cabman, a policeman, and a carriage full of drunken young men promiscuously heaped upon one another. Says the cabby:—"Ere's a go Policeman! What am I to do? I vos ordered to take these 'ere gents as a been a dinin' you see, to their 'spectable 'omes, vun vos for 'Anover Square, another for the Halbany, and the tothers elsevere. Vell, they vos all carefully sorted ven I started, and now they've been and gone and mixed the'r selves up an' I don't know vich is vich."

—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, a London paper, mentions that a little book used in the French schools, with the assent of M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, tells the rising generation that "the Emperor Maximilian reigns peaceably over a contented people, and that French influence is, thanks to God, forever established on the South American continent.

### Almost a Victim to Vanity.

An interesting young miss of the fashionable circles has lately been moved by an ambition to take the lead in the matter of personal charms, and adopted an expedient for transcending the attractions of other emulative damsels, and winning to herself the admiration of all the rustic swains in her locality. Having heard that arsenic had been successfully employed by fashionable belles for beautifying the complexion and reddening the cuticle of the countenance soft and transparent, she resolved upon a course of treatment, and on Tuesday last procured a supply of the deadly drug. As might have been expected, the foolish girl had little idea of what quantities of the poison might be taken without incurring the dangers of a fatal result, even though aware, if consummate vanity did not preclude an atom of common sense, that its introduction into the system in the most minute portions must be attended with ruinous effects. The consequences were that the usually quiet section of the city in which she lives was appalled on Tuesday evening by the report of an attempted suicide on the part of one of the fair daughters, and rumor was very busy in divining the cause of the painful affair, until the victim, in an interval of violent retchings and the energetic operation of a stomach pump, was enabled to give an explanation of herself. A fatal result was averted by the skillful attentions of the physicians, and the patient is in a fair way of recovery. It is to be hoped that the brave damsel will be contented with nature's bestowments in the future, and not again resort to such violent means to overdo the "pretty."—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—The most exciting incident that has occurred recently in California is the birth of an extraordinary pair of twins in the City of Sacramento which, had they lived, would have totally eclipsed the fame of the Siamese, and made the fortune of their happy parents. The two children were united from the umbilicus to the hip, the faces looking toward each other, and the bodies so completely united as to appear but one. The legs and arms were perfect and of medium size, and indeed, above the navel and below the hips, the bodies were perfect and well formed. Each was held by a medical gentleman who saw them that they presented a piteously curious appearance, and reminded him of the quaint fables of the olden time. There are enough colored people in the two cities and in the environs to fill churches specially devoted to the evangelical exhorters of these dispensations. Some Power is not alone our aim. We wish to build a church wherein we can worship God according to our own consciences, and the Right which He has given us.

Prof. S. A. NEALE, who is not of our faith, but is, nevertheless, an earnest worker in the spiritual Kingdom of the Master, will assist us on Sunday next, and we have invested him with letters which empower him to solicit subscriptions to the work.

We also respectfully announce that a Grand Celebration of the victories of Freedom in this locality will come off at UNION PARK, in the Western part of Allegheny, AUGUST 1st, 1867. All the Colored Mili ary and Civic Societies will participate, and a Grand Torchlight Procession, one of the features of the occasion. All the public will be invited to the payment of our church debt.

PARKER SCRELL,
ROBT. J DAVIS,
THOS R EDGES,
PETER LEWIS,
MOSES HOWARD,
Chairmen of Committee, &c.

jy12:6

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Adulterations are used

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TERRA ALBA, TUMERIC,

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MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

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jy3:72:MWF

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jy3:72:MWF

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Jos. Abel, cor. Fifth and Grant sts.
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Cook & Carey, cor. Federal & Ohio, Allegh'y.
Putnam & House, Fifth st.
R. M. & N. J. Sandford's, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Alleg'y.

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jy4:MWF

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**GOLD, SILVER,**

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

**J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,**

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

my8:105:WF

**AMERICAN WATCHES.**

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

**Fine Gold and Silver Watches,**

**FINE GOLD JEWELRY,**

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,

At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

When repairing promptly attended to, at

**W. WILSON'S,**

No. 54 FOURTH STREET,

Two doors above Market street. e3:x4:wf

**NO VACATION.**

**Prof. H. ROHBOCK**

Will continue to give

**Instructions on the Piano and Organ.**

Being provided with a LARGE and PERFECT ORGAN, students have every opportunity to study that delightful instrument.

App y at residence, No. 31 FERRY STREET, second door from Third street. jy28:107:TUF

**LEMON SYRUP.**

THE PLACE TO GET

**PURE LEMON SYRUP,**

Manufactured from the juice of Lemon, is at

L. D. DUMMETT'S CANDY MANUFACTORY,

jy4:138 No. 207 LIBERTY STREET.

**NEW FIRST CLASS GROCERY,**

No. 154 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Fresh stock of choice

***Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c., &c.,***

Which we offer to the public at lowest prices.

**A. G. BRYANT.**

my18:s81

**J. P. ISRAEL,**

**REAL ESTATE,**

***Stock and Insurance Agent,***

**No. 26 Federal St., Allegheny**

Bills Collected, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn.

**ICE PITCHERS.—Another fine lot of**

**Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, CUPS, &c.,**

Just received by

**J. R. REED & CO.,**

jy10 68 Fifth Street.

**YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE of** the luxurious oil use of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. my8:WF

**TRANSPARENT BLUE OIL CLOTH,** for Store Window Shades. A superior article just received at the Oil Cloth Warerooms, 3 and 5 St. Clair street.

jy12 **T. & H. PHILLIPS.**

**PRESSES,**

COPYING, SEAL AND CANCELING.

**WRITING FLUID.**

ARNOLDS, LAUGHLIN & BUSHFIELD'S, HOLDEN'S and MAYNARD & NOYES'.

**CARMINE INKS, American & French**

**PENCILS,**

BLACK LEAD, RED AND BLUE.

**GOLD, STEEL AND AMALGAN PENS.**

**RUBBER GOODS.**

GOLD MOUNTED PENCILS, PEN HOLDERS AND RULERS.

FOR SALE BY

**W. S. HAVEN,**

***PRINTER & STATIONER,***

**Cor. Wood and Third Sts.**

jy12:tf

**$75 REWARD!**

**STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,** living in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, near McLaughlin's Store, the following described lot of Cattle, viz:

6 Head MILK COWS.

1 small RED COW and CALF, 3 years old.
2 medium sized RED COWS, 10 years old, and one from 6 to 7 years old, white faced, with white back and belly, brinded sides, 6 or 7 years old.
2 PLACKED COWS, one 10 years old and the other about 4.
3 YEARLINGS.
1 HEIFER.
2 STEERS, all red.

The above reward will be given for the return of the cattle, or for information that will lead to the recovery of them, to H. M. CLEMENTS, Whitesnake Post Office, Allegheny county, Pa.

**ROBERT CLEMENTS.**

jy12:6w

**ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY,** Office, N. W Corner WOOD and THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company on June 30, 1867, is published in conformity with law:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $200,000 00 |
| With privilege of increasing to | 300,000 00 |
| RECEIPTS FROM JULY 17, 1866, to JUNE 30, 1867. | |
| Premiums on Fire and Cargo Risks | $ 58,229 25 |
| Interest, ground rents, &c | 6,351 60 |
| Premiums on Fire Premiums | 280 24 |
| Salaries, Taxes, Stamps, rents, Commissions and Expenses | 4,811 65 |
| Expenses of Directors and sitting up office | 1,330 00 |
| Losses by fire | 475 18 |
| Amount of outstanding fire risks | 93,500 00 |
| No Bad Risks taken. | |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 1,078 29 |
| Bank account, for premiums | 461 21 |
| Mortgages, first liens | 41,400 00 |
| Loans on Collaterals and real estate | 20,000 00 |
| Ground Rents | 3,754 34 |
| Notes, Bonds, payable on demand | 25,000 00 |
| Office furniture and Safe, cost, $1,200 00 | 673 00 |
| Premium and other interest, accrued but not due | 854 00 |
| | $125,002 74 |

LIABILITIES.

One small loss of $60—since paid.

jy3:69 J. G. COWIN, Secretary.

**U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,**

**23d DISTRICT.**

**Collector's Notice.**

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD COLLECTION DIST. OF PA., No. 67 Water St., Allegheny City, June 26th, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of SPECIAL TAXES (formerly termed Licenses), and the taxes on INCOMES, CARRIAGES, SILVER PLATE, &c., now in this office, who re payment will be received thereon by the Collector on and after the 1st day of July, 1867. The taxes having become due must be paid before the 25th day of July, 1867, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the taxpayer.

E. BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Butler, will be ready to receive, after the 1st proximo, for their respective counties, and will post notice designating the time and place where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them.

To accommodate taxpayers in the vicinity of the places in Allegheny county, designated as follows, Deputy Collector C. G. WHITE, Esq., will attend at those places to receive the taxes, on the days named, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of said days, viz:

At Tarentum, on TUESDAY, July 16th, at Brown & Sadie's Hotel.

At Sewickley, on THURSDAY, July 18th, at Gaston's Store.

At Bakerstown, on FRIDAY, July 19th, at White's Hotel.

Taxes payable only in Greenbacks or National Currency.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**JOHN I. SULLIVAN,**

je29:td COLLECTOR.

**TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!**

OF ALL PRICES AND QUALITY, AT

**A. KIRK'S.**

**GREEN TEA.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Young Hyson | $1.50 per pound. |
| Extra good " | 1.50 " |
| Good " | 1.40 " |
| Good " | 1.20 " |
| Good " | 1.00 " |

**BLACK TEAS—Oolongs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Oolong | $1.40 per pound. |
| Good " | 1.50 " |
| Extra " | 1.20 " |

**BLACK TEAS—Powchong, Souchong and Congou.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ex. Fine Rose Flavd Eng Breakfast | $1.20 |
| " High " Old country, do | 1.20 |
| " " Congou | 1.00 |

**JAPAN TEAS.**

Uncolored Japan, very pleasant flavor $1.30
Japan, Young Hyson, Imperial 1.00

**MIXED TEAS.**

No. 1 Mixed Teas, Sweet Buds, do. Y. H. $1.00
No. 2 " " do. do. 1.20
No. 3 " " do. do. 1.50

From the above any one can select just what kind of Tea they want, and have them put up in any quantity, and forwarded by any of the Express Companies, who now carry goods at very low rates, and by doing so they will only pay a few pound in the price, besides getting a pure and clean article which exactly suits their taste.

**A. KIRK,**

my29:tu16 172 & 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

**JAMES B. YOUNGSON,**

**No. 200 Wylie Street,**

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of anything in his line that he has opened a first class

**BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,**

At the above number. Fresh BREAD & CAKES, of all descriptions, on hand every day. FRUITS, NUTS, &c. Splendid ICE CREAM ROOMS, fitted up in style. Special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Balls and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKE and FRUIT.

Also, FRESH BREAD morning and evening.

**REMOVAL.**

J. LOUGHREY ALEXANDER FREW.

**LOUGHREY & FREW,**

Have removed to

**No. 31 Market St.,**

(CORNER OF SECOND,) PITTSBURGH,

Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

**Saddles, Harness, Trunks,**

And all articles in their line usually kept in first-class establishments.

**PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,**

VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened his HOSPITAL STABL at the corner of Liberty street and Exit lane, Allegheny City, also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE on Beaver street, between Ohio street and Stock on Avenue. Office at his late and residence, Diamond street, where any

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

# DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Silks.
Fine Lawns;
Plain and Printed Percales;
Plain and Printed Marseilles;
Checks and Tickings;
Cottonades & Farmers' Linen;
Fine and Heavy Flannels;
Bleached & Brown Shirtings;
Corsets and Hoop Skirts;
Mosquito Netting;
Hosiery and Notions;

AT LOWEST NET PRICES, AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

*ALLEGHENY CITY.*

☞ Orders promptly filled.

jy2

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GREAT SALE OF

# DRY GOODS!

Preparatory to auction, beginning on

**Monday, July 8th, and Continuing to August 8th,**

After which the balance of the Stock (if any) will be disposed of at

PUBLIC AUCTION!

| | |
|---|---|
| 4-4 SHEETINGS | 8 cents. |
| 7-8 MERRIMAC CALICOS | 12½ " |
| TICKINGS | 16½ " |
| HUCK TOWELS | 19 " |
| 10-4 BED COVERLETS | 75 " |
| HOOP SKIRTS | 50 " |
| ALPACCAS, for $1 | 25 " |
| FANCY DRESS GOODS | 25 " |
| FRENCH LAWNS | 18½ " |
| WOOL CASSIMERES | 75 " |

**MOONEY & DRENNAN,**

No. 50 Federal Street.

☞ Bring this with you and compare prices.

HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE

## New Trimming Store?

IF NOT, CALL AT

## W. H. MILLER'S,

No. 64 Market Street,

(Opposite J. W. BAKER'S.)

N. B.—A full line of

**Alexandre's Kid Gloves,**

Just received this day.

jy9:ar26

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

## ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

## DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

**No. 115 Wood Street.**

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

je29

# CLOSING OUT SALE,

OF

## SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

AT THE STORE OF

## J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street.

NO OLD GOODS.

STOCK ENTIRELY NEW,

Bought since the decline, and selling

**Cheaper than any Stock in the City.**

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

**No. 87 Market Street.**

jy3:ar90

NEW AND

# DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

## JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;
Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;
Jet and Crystal Gimps and Fringes;
Colored Ball Trimmings;
White Cotton and Ball Fringes;
A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;
Lisle, Oxford, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;
Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;
Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols;
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods &c.;
Duplex Reception Skirt;
Corsets, Belting and Buckles;
Palm, Linen and Silk Fans;
Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;
Head Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices: Call and examine.

**77 and 79 Market Street.**

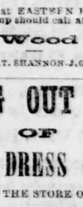
my25:su60

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE"



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at MADRAS to his BROTHER at WORCESTER. May, 1851:

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in this country, in my opinion, the most delicious and wholesome sauce that is made."

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to supply the name of "PICKLES, COMPOUNDS, the PUBLIC is RESPECTFULLY and EARNESTLY requested to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS is on the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW YORK, AGENTS FOR THE U. S.

oc26:lr34TuF

CHEAPEST PASSAGE

TO THE

## OLD COUNTRY.

Steerage Passage to LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN,

**TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS, CURRENCY.**

APPLY TO

**WM. BINGHAM, JR.,**

Adams Express Co., 54 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

je24:ar22

## IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW REGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first class stock of

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY.**

Guns, Rifles Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK, grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and Stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

mh29:w21

OHIO AVENUE

## DRUG STORE,

JUST OPENED, where may be found a select stock of

**FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

American and Foreign PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, and everything in the line of a first class Drug Store. Physicians' Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day or night, carefully, neatly, quickly.

M. B. MERCER,

Corner Ohio Avenue and Lincoln Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

jel5:ar81

## REFRIGERATORS,

ICE CHESTS,

Torry's Ice Cream Freezers,

VERY CHEAP, AT

**Grafton's House-Furnishing Store,**

**66 Federal St.,**

Near the Railroad Depot.

my31:lr8 ALLEGHENY CITY.

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN

## ERASIVE SOAP

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. my22:lr2

GEO. G. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. P. RAY.

## IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

CEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

**Leather Belting.**

No. 4 and LIBERTY ST., (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh. je18:s77

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE FOURTH.

## FIREWORKS,

Of all descriptions, at

GEORGE SCHNEIDER'S,

No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

**WILLIAM B. ROSS,**

Of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap16:lr46

# The Pittsburgh Gazette

## THE COURTS.

**Court of Quarter Sessions.**

[SIXTH WEEK.]

This Court met Thursday at ten o'clock, Hon. Thomas Mellon on the Bench, Col. L. B. Duff, District Attorney.

JURY OUT ALL NIGHT.

The jury in the case of J. B. Harshaw, C. E. Harshaw and W. R. Bowman, indictment aggravated assault and battery on Henry Bousher, remained out all night, and not having agreed upon a verdict, standing eleven against one, came into Court and asked instruction. There was some difference of opinion as to the propriety of convicting all of the defendants, the jury desiring to know what amount of participation in the assault was necessary to be shown in order to enable them to do so. Having been "instructed," the jury again retired. In a short time they returned with a verdict of "not guilty," as to Jno. Harshaw, and finding C. E. Harshaw and W. H. Bowman guilty of assault and battery, recommending them to the mercy of the Court.

CONSTABLE INDICTED.

John Snyder, constable of Reserve township, was indicted for an assault and battery on Margaret Molter, alleged to have been committed whilst the defendant was at the house of the prosecutrix making a levy under a certain execution in favor of Richardson, Hartshaw & Co. Verdict not guilty, prosecutrix to pay the costs.

FEROCIOUS DOG.

The next case was one of nuisance, involving the character of a dog. Richard McNally was the defendant, and it was alleged that he kept or owned a ferocious dog. A. H. Rowand, residing in Allegheny, the prosecutor, testified that defendant kept a sort of bull dog, not very small; something over a year ago a son of witness was bitten by the dog very severely, requiring medical attendance; the dog was sent to the country, and in March last was brought back; soon after a fight took place between defendant's dog "Dash" and a dog belonging to a son of witness. April defendant informed the son of witness to look out for himself, as he could whip, but the Yager was not accepted. A number of witnesses for the defence testified the character of the dog for peace was good. Verdict not guilty, defendant to pay two-thirds and the prosecutor one-third the costs.

UNSOUND MEAT CASE.

Henry Hershauser *alias* Dutch Henry, butcher or stockdealer, was arraigned upon an indictment, drawn under the seventy-seventh section of the Penal Code, charging him with selling the flesh of diseased hogs and cattle, alleged to have been purchased at the stock yards.

Caleb Martin testified—Resides at East Liberty; am employed at the stock yards; defendant is in the stock business; have seen him buying hogs, cattle and sheep; have seen him buying crippled cattle and hogs, taken from the cars, and stock that was not crippled; bought the stock and took it away; could not say how he disposed of it; could not say that he bought diseased stock; he would not call crippled or foot sore hogs, giving out from travel, or such having broken legs, diseased. Cross-examined—Have been at the stock yards for two years, having general superintendency of them. —Could not say that hogs "giving out" were diseased, as he did not see them butchered. Cattle, from being crowded in the cars, were trampled and bruised, and sometimes were swelled some, but could not say they were diseased. The defendant manufactures grease, has a factory for the purpose, and in the purchance of this business he bought dead hogs and cattle. To the Court—Hogs passed through the cars have had the "cholera," but none of them were sold, except perhaps to those who bought "dead stock."

Wm. Dennis testified—Knew the defendant; had seen him buying crippled stock, but could not say it was diseased; he also bought dead stock. He is a butcher and has a slaughter house; also has a grease factory. Could not say what defendant did with the "crippled stock" purchased by him. Stock crippled in the cars, and in unloading, are sold as such, although they might be sound, so far as witness knew, for butchering purposes.

George B. Tomer testified—Work in the stock yards; know defendant; was never in his employ. Testimony the same as former witness. The term "crippled stock" is applied to all (not dead) that cannot move about.

Henry Connor testified—Defendant bought crippled stock, and good stock, frequently; took it away, but witness knew nothing further. Defendant was a large buyer during last winter.

Wm. Woolslayer testified—Brickmaking is my principal business during the summer, and kill hogs in the winter; never was in the employ of the defendant; never was in his slaughter house; have seen him hauling dead stock to his tank or factory; had seen crippled hogs, the meat of which he would not like to eat; had killed crippled hogs that were as good as any others; did not know where defendant sold his stock.

Cross-examined—Defendant has resided in East Liberty for three or four years; do not know of his having sold unsound meats.

David Tomer testified—Live at East Liberty; had been working at the stock yards for two or three years, up until within a month or two; since then have been doing nothing; have been a butcher; never was in defendant's employ; had been at his slaughter house, but never when there was any slaughtering; never saw any dead animals there. Other testimony same as previous witnesses. Cross-examined—Defendant has an establishment on the Frankstown road, on Mr. Kelley's place, where he manufactures grease from dead animals.

Samuel Holmes testified—Employed at the stock yards; had seen defendant buying sound, crippled and dead stock. Knew nothing further.

James H'Unbeen testified—Work at blacksmithing at East Liberty; defendant buys all sorts of stock; the fat is taken to Allegheny; saw him on one occasion buy one thousand sheep; also saw him buy car loads of hogs. Knew nothing further.

Harry White testified—Live at East Liberty; know defendant; know of his buying dead stock; do not know of his buying any other—am not much about the stock yards; never was at defendant's slaughter-house.

Abraham Guey testified—Am a carpenter; reside at Homewood district; know defendant; would term him a general stock dealer; have passed his slaughter-house, but never was in it; never saw him buy any stock; have weighed hay and stock cattle for him.

George Givins testified—Am night watchman at the stock yards; never saw defendant buy, or sell, or slaughter any stock.

Jacob Kurtz testified—Am a butcher in the Ninth ward of the city; know defendant; the wholesales hogs and beef to him; purchased dressed meat from him this Spring, as sound as any one need have; can't say where he sells; don't know of his offering for sale any meat except what was sound; have been dealing with him for six years; don't know of his selling at retail.

Frank Leffler testified—Am a butcher in Lawrenceville; never purchased from defendant, or saw him sell; heard from others he was a stock dealer.

John Sherman testified—Live in Reserve township, now the Seventh ward, Allegheny. This witness knew nothing more than that he went to East Liberty with Yost Jost; met defendant there and sometimes "took a drink wit him."

Samuel Braun—Am a butcher, reside in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, and sell in the Pittsburgh market. This witness knew nothing material.

James McAllister testified—Am a stock dealer, and formerly kept a tavern in East Liberty. This witness should have been called for the defence. He never knew of defendant having any other than good stock.

Patrick Iannan testified—Am a butcher, in a small way, in McClure township. Saw some damaged hogs in the market, which he understood belonged to the defendant. This witness seemed to know more than any of those called so far, and had a great deal to say, but on cross-examination it appeared his knowledge was rather speculative.

Philip Berger, a butcher, was the next witness called, but for what purpose did not appear from his testimony, unless it was to help the Commonwealth not to make out a case. The same remark applied to Jacob Martin, "bone boiler," of Reserve township, and Peter Tesh, butcher, of Duquesne borough.

James Hoag testified—Live in Allegheny; am a butcher; know defendant only by sight; he is a stock dealer, but never saw him slaughter, sell, or offer for sale any stocks.

Ernest Breeze, butcher, residing in Liberty township, gave testimony equally important.

Philip Drum testified—Live in Pitt township; do business in the city as butcher; know defendant; have seen him have pork in the market; saw his wagon on one occasion in the Ninth ward, with some meat in it which witness would not like to eat; it was pretty badly bruised, and witness did not consider it fit for sale. Witness said a hog injured in the foot might be bought with safety, in respect to the soundness of the meat, but hogs were sometimes injured inwardly, which rendered their meat unfit for use; this injury could be discovered by a butcher, or, but sometimes they were deceived; witness could discover this sort of injury in hogs more readily before they were slaughtered, as there was a certain position in which the animals would lay when they were so hurt.

The hour of three having arrived, Court adjourned till ten o'clock, Friday morning.

**Forcible Argument.**

Julius Dougherty, constable of the Eighth ward, is charged by Patrick Leonard with having used a very forcible argument to convince him, Patrick, that he owed the vain Dougherty the sum of one dollar. The facts of the case as related by Leonard are as follows: He says he is a carpenter by trade and that a few days since he had some business with Alderman Thomas, and went to his office to transact it. He met Dougherty there, who said that he (Leonard) owed him one dollar. He, (Leonard) denied it, whereupon, he alleges, Dougherty shut both doors of the office and locked them, drew a "billy" and six barrelled revolver from his pocket, and told him that he could not leave there alive unless he paid the dollar. Leonard, not being prepared to leave this mundane sphere on such short notice, paid the dollar, then repaired to the office of Alderman McMasters and made an information against Dougherty, charging him with felonious assault. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

**Threatened to Kill His Wife.**—Frederick Nohr, a German, residing in the Fifth ward, it appears has forgotten his hymeneal vows to "love, cherish and protect" his spouse, and threatened to kill her, a very unfortunate proceeding for Frederick, by the way, as his wife, Margaret Nohr, fearing he was in earnest, made information against him before Alderman Taylor, who issued a warrant for his arrest, and after a hearing, committed him to jail in default of $300 to answer at Court.

**Absconded.**—Thomas Lenhart, an indentured apprentice to D. M Kaufman, a German barber, doing business on Penn street, not having a fancy for the trade, quietly packed his kit and "vamosed the Ranche" a few days since, and has not since been heard of. Kaufman made information before Alderman Taylor. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Bell who started in pursuit of the absconder.

**The Overholt Robbery.**—James Brown, charged with robbing Henry S. Overholt, on the afternoon of the 21 of July, had a hearing yesterday before his Honor Mayor McCarthy, and in default of $2,000 bail was committed for court. Several witnesses were examined, and the testimony elicited, although not of a positive character, was strong against the defendant. The hearing was conducted by John Mellon, Esq., on the part of the prosecution, and T. E. Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the defense. Mr. Hamilton stated that he had evidence to prove an *alibi*, but that he would not present it until the case was taken up in Court.

**Was it Larceny?**—Yesterday there came before Mayor McCarthy a young man named William McGarry who on the 6th inst. charged one Charles Clark with the larceny of a coat, shirt and good ring. Officers Cuppies and Forsyth arrested the accused at McFarland's Grove, where he was enjoying himself at a pic-nic. It appears that both the young men board together a short distance up the river, and the accused "borrowed" a full suit without permission from his fellow boarders, wherein to appear with credit and effect a the pic-nic. He was lodged in the tombs.

**The Eighth Ward Fire.**—Yesterday John Little appeared before Alderman Taylor, and made an information for arson against three men named P. Clark, Thompson, and Nicholas Pfenliger. They are suspected with having fired Hutchinson's stable, which was burned at an early hour yesterday morning. There is no positive evidence against them. Suspicion is directed towards them on account of some difficulty having taken place between them and Mr. Hutchinson. A hearing will be held to-night.

**Fire.**—An alarm was sounded from box 61, corner of Penn and Harrison streets, yesterday, about twelve o'clock, occasioned by the burning of the dwelling house No. 702 Penn street, taking fire. The fire originated, it is supposed, from sparks from the chimney, but as the steamers were promptly on the ground, the flames were soon extinguished before any material damage was done. The building was occupied by Mrs. Shannon as a boarding house.

**Sudden Death.**—A little girl aged six years, daughter of Prof. T. E. Wakeham, died very suddenly Wednesday, about four o'clock. She had been playing on the pavement and was taken suddenly ill, when she was carried into her parents residence, No. 21 Union Avenue, Allegheny, and medical aid summoned, but she was beyond the power of human skill, and expired in a few minutes.

☞ Additional Local Matters on First Page.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

## THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

## SUMMER GOODS,

AT

## E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

**Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

jy11:lr

## HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

## NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

**First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.**

mh15:ar87

BOYS' CLOTHING.

**Metropolitan, Garibaldi, Grant,**

HARNEY AND CUTAWAY

## SUITS,

ALL SIZES AND OF THE NEWEST FABRICS,

A large and complete assortment now on hand.

## GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

## HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant

TAILOR, and dealer in

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**

142 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. my10:zr16

## E. J. McGRATTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

S. W. corner DIAMOND and OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A first-class cutter will attend to custom work. je21:ar40:TuFs

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is as salutary as at any other season of the year.

## TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

## Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

*VERY LOW PRICES, BY*

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 238 LIBERTY ST.

je27:lr99

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

L. D. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. S. SEATON.

## SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where bills are not collected. je27:ad

## WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

*No. 36 Market St.,*

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

Ladies' Dining Room, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞ The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. je19:a72

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!—At

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

No. 15 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

You can buy the finest quality of TEAS, at the price of an ordinary sort in the city. Also,

*Sugars, Coffees and Groceries,*

Of all kinds, of equally fine quality for the prices. TERMS CASH. Goods delivered free.

WM. FRANCE & SON,

15 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh.

je7:lr21

JUST RECEIVED, AT

## ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECOND BAKERS' AND MECHANICS' GRAND PIENIC ENTERTAINMENT, will most positively take place at KENNY HALL, on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the West. A Picnic with Music. Dancing, with the First Grand Concert was given on July 4th. And a grand success it was. The magnificent Hall was filled to the utter of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading Bakers and Mechanics, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the lucky number, that all is correct in connection with the grand distribution of prizes at the last Concert, on the 24 h of July.

Tickets 50 cents, on the Grand Distribution of present will be conducted on the Monumental Benefit principle. A pro-rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket holders. Capital, $1,39.148. Tickets, $1 each. A present with every ticket. A refreshment in the shape of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will combine the most atepical of the great advantages which will add to the popularity of the enterprise; and the commercial and financial standing of the company, and the enterprising and bankers, herself, with hope, leave a sufficient guarantee of the largest and liberal conduct in the management of the affair. It will be conducted, and that the interests of Ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched over and guarded, is the desire of the management. conduct every transaction for the benefit of the Ticket holders. Send for circulars, and scrupulously to avoid any and every thing which could in the slightest degree tend to the detriment of the Ticket holders. Orders to accompany all who intend. List of Presents: Cash—One cash present at $5,000; one cash present at $2,500; one cash present at $1,000; two cash presents at $500; three cash presents at $250; four cash presents at $100; five cash presents at $50; ten cash presents at $25; twenty cash presents at $20; twenty-five cash presents at $15; fifty cash presents at $10; one hundred cash presents at $5; two hundred cash presents at $3; three hundred and fifty cash presents at $2; one hundred and fifty five cash presents at $1. $4,000 in merchandise—73 Wheeler & Wilson cash case sewing machines at $100; 50 Wheeler & Wilson cash case sewing machines at $125; 102 wheeler & Wilson plain sewing machines at $80; 75 Singers' cash case sewing machines at $85; 50 Singers' half case sewing machines at $125; 150 Singers' half case sewing machines at $80. Diamonds—Six Diamonds at $3,000; 8 full sets diamonds at $2,750; 18 diamond cluster rings at $800; 25 diamond cluster rings at $450; 31 diamond cluster rings at $250; 50 diamond cluster rings at $125; 5 diamond pins at $600. Watches—36 gents' gold watches at $200; 26 gents' gold watches at $225; 42 gents' gold watches at $250; 36 gents' gold watches at $275; 50 gents' gold watches at $300; 25 ladies' gold watches at $150; 35 ladies' gold watches at $175; 50 ladies' gold watches at $200; 100 ladies' gold watches at $225. Silver watches—66 American silver watches at $75; 25 American silver watches at $80; 30 American silver watches at $85; 20 detached lever silver watches at $120; 200 quintuple silver plated watches at $65. Total value of presents, $1,287,148. Immediately after the grand distribution sale of the presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most liberal method ever devised for the benefit of ticket holders. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets to Messrs. Wm. H. Bissell & Co., American Express Co., Bissell & Co., Express & Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the record of the sale daily until the day of the grand presentation entertainments, which they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of presents. Tickets, one dollar each. For sale at the Bakers' Hotel, corner of Penn and Wood streets, No. 62 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address all orders to Express Agents,

**PH. R. MERTZ,**

**BANKER AND BROKER,**

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

**Government Securities,**

**Gold, Silver,**

**And Coupons,**

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

**ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS**

**Converted into 5-20's, 1865,**

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

**JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,**

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

**Jay Cooke & Co.,**

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

**IRA B. McVAY & CO.,**

**Bankers,**

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

**7-30 BONDS**

CONVERTED INTO

**5-20 BONDS, 1865,**

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

**ROBINSON BROS.,**

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.


## The Pittsburgh Gazette

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 11, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 139¼; Eighty-one bonds, 110¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113½; Five Twenties, 1864 109¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 109½; Consols, new, 108¾; Seven Thirties, 1st, 107 7-8; Ten Forties, 102¾. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 71; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 65¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred 86; Fort Wayne Railroad, 103; Michigan Southern Railroad, 81½; New York Central, 100; Reading, 104½; Western Union Telegraph, 49; Mining shares—Gregory, 7.00; Corydon, 2.65; Quartz Hill, 1.80; Smith & Parmelee, 5.15.

The gold market was firm at 139¾, and after three p. m., closed at 139½ bid. The feeling in the gold room is very firm, and all offers to sell below the highest figures are eagerly taken up. A strong effort is being made by speculators in Government securities to depress Seven Thirty bonds for the moment, in order to be able to purchase at a decline. The bonds of this class are coming in rather sparingly, and dealers in these securities are anxious to make a handsome profit, besides their regular commission. The excitement in Railroad shares continues, and every successful advance is followed up by a set of new purchasers. Mining shares are dull and lower, and little doing in them. Local stocks dull, but purchased whenever offered at concessions. Money is scarce, and rich rates are offered by parties in doubtful credit.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady:

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. Sixes, 1881 | 110¾ |
| " 5-20s, 1865 | 110¾ |
| " " 1864 | 106¾ |
| " " 1865 | 106¾ |
| " " 1867 | 106¾ |
| " 10-40s | 102 |
| " Coupons | 107¾ |
| August 7-30s | 106¾ |
| June 7-30s | 106¾ |
| July 7-30s | 106¾ |
| Dec. Compounds, 1864 | 117¾ |
| Gold | 139¾ |
| Silver | 132¾ |

—A Washington dispatch says:

An examination of the vaults of the treasury is now in progress by a committee appointed by the Secretary for that purpose, and although inexpedient at present to have any money delivered from the custody of the Bureau. This is the *first examination* of the treasury vaults since the spring of 1861, before that it had been the custom to have an examination once in every six months.

If this is really the first examination that has been made of the treasury vaults since 1861, there must have been a defalcation of duty somewhere; and Congress will, it is hoped, provide for a periodical, frequent auditing of the accounts of the treasury in so efficient and thorough a manner as to enforce entire responsibility on every officer of the department.

—The case of Overend, Gurney & Co., is entering on a new phase. The two applications have lodged an appeal before the House of Lords for an early hearing of their case, which it is expected may be obtained during the present session. The London Times city article says it has been considered that the immediate object of the interests involved, the number of persons—the shareholders—as amount to nearly $200—who will be affected by the result of the appeal, fully justified the hope that the appeal will meet with favorable consideration.

—A Buffalo paper states that the eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West from January 1 to July 1 this year, as compared with last year, shows a decrease of 153,9 barrels of flour, and 10,450,969 bush of grain.

—The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulating notes, $240,867,000, as security for deposits of public money, $20,998,470. Total securities held, $277,865,470. The amount of national bank currency issued to date is $263,045,726; from this is to be deducted the currency retired, including worn-out notes amounting to $1,179,847, leaving in actual circulation to this date $258,865,879.

—The New York Bank return, the increase in the leading items of which were given in round numbers yesterday, has tended to still further ease in the money market. The rates are not materially lower, but confidence in the future is stronger, owing partly the desertion of banks to collaterals is not so critical. Some of the large banking houses will not receive money on deposit, as there is little opportunity to use it except in stock operations, which are considered to be speculative and too trouble some to watch. The first class houses receive money on deposit, in moderate amounts at 4 per cent, while others allow 5 to 6 per cent. Between private individuals and borrowers the rate on Government and other first class collaterals is 7 per cent, and on miscellaneous collaterals 7@7 per cent. The best paper on the street is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, though nearly all the short business paper is discounted by the banks at the bank rates.—*Phila. Ledger.*

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 11, 1867.

CRUDE—The operations in crude were unprecedentedly large to-day, amounting in the aggregate to thousands of barrels, and compared with yesterday, prices have still further advanced. We have the following sales reported: 2000 bbls first water, at 8¾ and $1 per bbl advanced by buyer; 1000 all the year, buyer's option, at 9; 6000 bbls to be delivered on the first and second freshets in the fall at 8¾, buyer advancing ¼ per bbl; 3 00 first water, at 8¾ buyer advancing $1 per bbl; 9000 to be delivered between now and November 1st, seller's option, at 9; same first water, at 9; and 1000 bbls "Smith's Ferry," at 7¾, to be delivered during this week. Oil City telegrams to-day report crude at $2,96@2.00.

REFINED—To-day, no market for bonded oil was again firm to-day, notwithstanding the transactions in the aggregate show a slight falling off. Sale of 1000 bbls standard white, for July, buyer's option, at 30½; 5 0 for August, at 29, 1500 do at 28; 500 at 29; 1000 at 28; 500 at 29; and 500 prime light straw to white for July, at 27½. On cars here, standard white may be quoted at 25 for July and August. For late deliveries there seems to be but little doing, while spot oil seems to be in good demand, and prices, although unchanged, are well maintained.

—Since the above was put in type, we have the following additional sales reported: 3000 bbls on spot, at 32; and 1000 bbls for all this month, at 31, buyer's option.

ARRIVAL—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day: 500 bbls for Fisher & Bro; and 140 for S. A. Smeaton, making a total of 1940 barrels.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

J. Meyer & Co., 200 bbls refined, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 97 do do, to Brewer, Burke & Co., Philadelphia.

J. G. Kirkpatrick & Co, 203 do do, to Waring, King & Co., this.

W. Mackey & Bro., 110 do do, to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 50 do do, to P. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

O. B. Jones, 100 do do, to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Lockart Oil Co., 114 do do, Brewer, Burke & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockart & Frew, 61 do do, to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 557 do do, to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Sr. Keeler & Co., 429 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co. 429 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM SUSQUEHE DEPOT

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 191 bbls refined to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Sterling Oil Werks, 8 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. & St. Co., 242 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller, 89 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Logan & Bro., 84 bbls refined, to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Duncan & Sellers, 43 do do, to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dry Goods market still active, although there is considerable more inquiry for woollen goods, but at generally low and unprofitable prices, which buyers are unwilling to accept. Cotton goods hold their own, owing to the influence of numerous failures, some of whom are wholly in foreign trade. The failure of George A. Wicks & Co. is the largest that has occurred here for many years, but is found to be of less magnitude than at first announced. The liabilities of the firm are $1,778,287 against gross assets of $1,426,196. showing a deficiency of $347,091. To-morrow the creditors meet for a final adjustment, and we understand it is to be decided that the firm is to pay sixty-five cents on the dollar. Heavy Brown Sheetings steady and in better demand at. 15½@18 for best makes. Warwarita Bleach-d Muslins sell at 8; Hills 21; Ballou & Son's 17. Otis A's Denims 28½; Warren A Brown 26. Cordis B B Ticks 17½; south River 12½. New York Mills Cottonades 32½ for double and twist. Madder Prints 20@19, according to the quality.


**JAMES DALZELL & SON,**

**69 and 70 Water Street,**

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. feb9:130


### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 11, 1867.

The general markets present no new features worthy of special notice. As noted in our last issue, there is a firmer and more confident feeling manifested, and while there are no important change in prices, some articles, nevertheless, are again tending upward.

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in Barley or Wheat. Oats continue firm and in good demand; sale of car load at 38c, and subsequently the same car load could have been sold at 75c. Corn is firmer, and in better demand; sale of 200 bush at 90c and we are cognizant of the same figure having been offered for a car load. Sale of t car Rye at $1.25 per bush, and 1 do do at $1.30.

FLOUR—There is a continued good demand, and while the market is active and steady, prices are without quotable change. We quote at $11,50@12,00 for Spring Wheat; $12.25 @$12,50 for choice; $13,00@$14,00 for Winter Wheat, and $17,00@$17,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $8.25@8.50.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued good jobbing demand for Shoulders and Hams, and we now quote the former at 10½, and the latter at 20c. Lard dull and nominal at 12½c. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $21,00.

POTATOES—The demand is falling off, and prices are declining. Old crop are selling at $1 @1.10 per bushel, and New Potatoes have declined to $4@5,00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand and steady, with regular jobbing sales at 14@15c, according to quality.

EGGS—Scarce, but the demand seems to be light, and we continue to quote fresh packed at 16c.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and prices remain unchanged. Prime fresh may be quoted at 18@19c. Common packed Butter may be quoted dull at 8@10c.

GREEN APPLES—Are in better supply and drooping. We now quote at $3,00@4,00 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continue exceedingly dull but unchanged. Small sales at 6c@7c for Apples, and 8@10c for Peaches.

OIL—Lard Oil is still quoted by manufacturers at $2@3 for No. 2 and $1,05@1,05 for No. 1.

### CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 11, 1867.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK DURING THE WEEK.

The following statement shows the number of cars of stock received at the Central Yards during the week ending Wednesday, July 10th:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.... | 9 cars | 26 cars | 1 car |
| C. & P. R. R.... | 6 " | 18 " | 35 " |
| P. C. & C. R. R.... | 17 " | 11 " | 50 " |
| Total.... | 115 " | 65 " | 100 " |
| Total last week.... | 220 " | 44 " | 90 " |

CATTLE.

There has been quite a reaction in the cattle market this week, owing partially to diminished arrivals, but mainly to to an improvement in the eastern markets. The supply of cattle was unusually light this week, and the offerings being mostly of an inferior character, shippers found it very difficult to get what they wanted even at the advance. Compared with last week, prices have improved from ½ to ¾ a cent per pound, and on common and inferior the difference was still greater. For instance, cattle which last week would not have brought more than 7¼@7¾, sold this week at 8¼@8½, and it is possible that an extra drove, had there have been any such in market, might have sold at 8¾ or even 9c. Stock cattle may be quoted at 6@6½, according to quality and condition, and the demand still seems to keep pace with the supply. In concluding these remarks, it may not be out place to state that the impression prevails among stock dealers that the present reaction will only be temporary having been brought about by the reminence of the national holiday, which, as always is the case, cut down the shipments of cattle from the west, and it was the material falling off in the receipts that caused the advance this week and not any improvement in the demand.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of Sheep have been unusually large this week, and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, the market has ruled very dull, and generally, prices are lower—common and inferior grades were difficult to sell at almost any price. One drove of 220 head was sold at a fraction over nineteen cents per head, and for the entire drove, leaving the owner $6 after paying his freight bill, which was $13. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the best Sheep sold at 5@5¾, and common at 4@4½.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Avge. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lafferty to Deitrich | | 2 | 54 | $4 00 |
| Myers to Deitrich | | 200 | 83 | 4 50 |
| Curran to Deitrich | | 230 | 110 | 4 50 |
| Lynch & Co. to Deitrich | | 54 | 82 | 4 50 |
| Lafferty to Pratt | | 208 | 91 | 5 00 |
| Lafferty to Lay | | 112 | 89 | 5 00 |
| Lafferty to Deitrich | | 53 | 89 | 4 25 |
| Lafferty to Deitrich | | 160 | 93 | 4 75 |
| Lafferty to Deitrich | | 85 | 85 | 4 75 |
| Lafferty to Scanor & Co | | 54 | 93 | 5 37 |
| Mayers & Co | | 129 | 83 | 4 50 |
| Smith & T. to Cassady | | 200 | 92 | 4 75 |
| Smith & T. to Loyd | | 200 | 93 | 4 75 |
| Smith & T. to Case | | 267 | 87 | 4 50 |
| Smith & T. to Lloyd | | 185 | 88 | 4 50 |
| Smith & T. to Todd | | 205 | 80 | 4 00 |
| Hedges & T. to Musselman | | 198 | 97 | 4 87 |
| Hedges & T. to Deitrich | | 209 | 85 | 4 50 |
| Myers & Needy to Eiseman | | 196 | 94½ | 4 70 |
| Brubeker to Eiseman | | 156 | 90 | 4 50 |
| Hedges & T. to Deitrich | | 72 | 82 | 4 00 per head |
| Lyday to Deitrich | | 220 | 80 | 4 00 per head |

HOGS.

There seems to be an improved demand for this class of stock, and under the influence of light arrivals, prices, compared with last week, have advanced, per net cwt, gross, for light to prime heavy averages, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market.

| Seller. | Buyer. | No. | Avge. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dill to Keys | | 199 | 264 | $6 75 |
| Carlisle to Keys | | 191 | 257 | 7 00 |
| Glass to Keys | | 142 | 229 | 7 50 |
| Hogue to Keys | | 84 | 202 | 7 25 |
| Keys to Bell et. | | 93 | 209 | 7 00 |
| Holcombs to Imhoff & S | | 270 | 220 | 7 00 |
| Phillips to Imhoff & S | | 81 | 240 | 7 25 |
| Phillips to Imhoff & S | | 18 | 275 | 7 37 |
| Berkett to Imhoff & S | | 103 | 255 | 7 12 |
| Orr to Imhoff & S | | 92 | 223 | 7 00 |
| Hedges to Imhoff & S | | 250 | 240 | 7 25 |
| Warner to Imhoff & S | | 99 | 210 | 7 25 |
| Biggins to Imhoff & S | | 48 | 210 | 6 80 |
| Weaker to Imhoff & S | | 54 | 205 | 7 00 |
| Gilliner to Imhoff & S | | 54 | 205 | 7 12 |
| Lafferty to Keys | | 54 | 210 | 6 80 |
| Lafferty to Pickell | | 197 | 190 | 6 25 |

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Hadden to Hathaway 16 head of good steers, averaging 1250, at $102 per head. Lafferty sold 17 head of good steers to I. C. Hathaway, at 7½. Hedges & Taylor sold to Maynes & Co. 21 head, averaging 879, at 8¼@9 per head. Hedges & Taylor to Mooney & Co. 18 head of fairish steers to Smith, at 7¾. Hedges & Taylor to Cassady 18 head, averaging 1050, at 7; same to same, 34 head, averaging 1125, at 7¾; same to same, 49 head, averaging 1150, at 8. Mahoin to Smith & Mooney 44 head fairish Ohio steers, averaging 1225, at 8.35. Kirkpatrick to Smith & Mooney 18 head, same sized, at 8¼. Robinson to Maynes & Co. 15 head, averaging 940, at 6¾. Voter to Maynes & Co. 32 head prime Ohio steers at 8.20. B. Phillips to Klemens 18 head, weighing 19 200, at 7½. Loy & Lyday to Maynes 20 head, weighing 17,450, at 8¼. Eddy to Diller 21 head stockers at 6. McCloy to Maynes & Mooney 36 head, weighing 44,600, at 8¼. Friend to Mooney 18 head, weighing 19,575, at 8.00@8. McPeth & Co. to Klemens 23 head, weighing 28,80 , at 7. Hedges & Taylor to Levi 32 head mixed stock at 6@7¼. Wheat & Smith to Mayne & Co. 19 head, weighing 27,575, at 7¾. Thompson to Smith & Mooney 22 head, weighing 32,975, at 7¾. Conller to Shamberg 2 head at 7. Phillips to Shimp & Co. 29 head of stockers at 6¼. Cryst to Klemen 31 head, weighing 38,300, at 8. Rush to McArdle 19 head, weighing 18,400, at 8¼. Marks & Trautman to Shimp & Co. 17 head, averaging 1000, at 6¼. L. Rothschilde to Maynes & Co. 19 head at 7. Clifford to McArdle 34 head, weighing 34,600, at 8. Smith & Taimage 17 head to Duffey 7,00; also, 18 head to same at 7¾.

### New York Produce Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton steady; sales of 900 bales, at 29½c for middling upland. Flour 15@25c better; the advance is chiefly in high grades; sales of 10,000 barrels, at $7@ 8.40 for superfine, State and western; $8.60@ 10.40 for extra; $10,20@12.30 for choice western; $10,30@11.75 for shipping Ohio; $11,50@ 13.00 for trade brands; $9,25@12.50 for shipping St. Louis, and $12,50 for winter do, the market closing quiet and firm; California flour steady; 5000 sacks and barrels, at $11,50@12,15. Rye flour; sales of 300 barrels, at $7@8,15. Whisky quiet and steady. Wheat; receipts 22,250 bush; the market was 3@5c better; the advance was chiefly on winter; sales of 37,500 bush, at $2,37 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2.47 for Green Bay Spring; $2.55@ 2.60 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $3.00 for new amber Georgia; $3.10 for winter amber State, and $2,05@2,15 for white California. Rye firm; sales of 1,500 bush; State, $1,30. Barley quiet, but dull; sales of 6,000 bush Canada. Peas in bond $1,15. Corn; receipts 241,907 bush; the market was 1@2c lower; sales of 146,000 bush at $1,0 @1,08 for new mixed western—the latter an extreme—91c@1,05 for unsound, $1@1,05 for kiln dried, and $1,12 for handsome white western. Receipts of Oats 83,756 bush; prices unchanged; sales 30,000 bush at 82@83c for western, 85c for Milwaukee, and 3c for Ohio and State. Rice quiet, at 11¼@11,12½ for Carolina. Coffee quiet, sugar steady; sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 15@ 15c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 30@35c for new crop. Petroleum dull at 30½@32c for crude, and 36c for refined in bond. Pork irregular, closing more firmly; sales of 4,550 bbls at $22,25@22,26½ for new mess, closing at $22,45 regular, $21,50 for old mess, $19 for prime, and $21,50 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales 200 bbls at previous prices. Beef Hams dull at $28@29. Bacon steady; sales 403 lbs Cumberland cuts at. 12¾@13½c for short rib. Cut Meats firmer; sales 364 pks at 9¾@10¾c, and 12¾@13c for hams; plain to fancy. Lard firm; sales 1,000 bbls at 13¼@12¾c for new. Butter quiet at 19 @23c for Ohio, and 12@26c for State. Cheese @21½c. Freights more active; 40,000 bush corn per steamer at 9½c.

ST. LOUIS, 5 P. M.—Flour closed 15@25c better on high grades, steady for medium and dull for common and inferior. Wheat closed 3@5c better for winter and very firm for spring. Corn firm. Oats firm. No. 1 spring $2,26@2,29. No. 2 spring $2,06@2,09. Rye closed quiet and firm. Oats closed quiet at 80@85c for western and 91@ 92c for Ohio. Corn closed heavy; new mixed western, good to prime, $1,04@1,06; for choice, $1,07. Pork closed active and higher; sales of 1,2 0 bbls mess at $22,62½@23, cash and regular, closing with sellers at $22,50 and buyers at $22,69. Beef quiet and firm. Cut meats closed firm with an upward tendency. Bacon closed firm at the late rates. Lard closed firm at 13¼@13½c for shorts rib. Lard closed firm at 13¼@13½c for kettle rendered.

### Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 11, 1867.

The money market continues easy, at 4@6 per cent., with a bulk of business at 4@5 for call loans. Sterling unchanged and steady, 10@10¼; gold for first class bills. American gold firmer, opening at 139¾ and closing at 139¾. The steamship Union, for Europe, to-day took $122,194 in specie.

STOCKS.

Government stocks are active, and a shade better. The following were the closing quotations: Coupons 6's of '81, 110¾; coupons of '62, 112; coupons 5's of '65, 109¾; coupon 5's, new, of '65, 108¼; coupon 5's of '67, 108¼; 10 40 coupons, 102¾; 7-3-10's, first series, 106¾; 7-3-10's, second and third series, 106.

STOCKS

Opened active with general advances. Considerable excitement was manifested early in the day but was more quiet at noon, and closed heavy and lower at the following quotations: At 5 p. m., American Gold, 139¾@139¾; Ohio Certificates, 99¾@99¾; Cumberland, 40¾@40¾; Quicksilver, 35¾@35¾; Mariposa, 11¾@11¾; preferred, 24¾@24¾; Western Union Telegraph, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 101¾@101¾; Atlantic Mail, 100¾@100¾; New York Central, 100¾@100¾; Erie, 71¾; Hudson, 109¾; Reading, 104¾@104¾; Michigan Central, 104@104¾; Michigan Southern, 104¾@104¾; Illinois Central, 123¾@125¾; Pittsburgh, 92¾@93; Rock Island, 97¼@97¾; North western, 65¾@65¾; preferred, 86¾@87 68¾; Fort Wayne, 103¾; Tennessee, 67¾, 66¾; Pacific Railroad issue, 99¾.

REPORTED FAILURES.

Two stock firms reported, failed to-day; neither very heavy. It is also reported another dry goods firm suspended.

Mining market more active, prices advanced and heavy business transacted. Prices of some as follows: Benton, 90; Columbus 45; Gregory, 70½; Cordoba 2.0; Gilmbel 26.30; Lacross 30; York Gold 105; New York Gold 109; Quartz Gold 102; Quartz Hill 99; Rocky Mountain 100; Smith and Parmlee 3.25; Texas 18; Wallkill 64; Davidson 155.

### Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour firm for the higher grades, and prices advanced 25c; Family to Fancy, $11,25@14,00; the stock is quite small, and there is no difficulty in getting good in any quantity; receipts, 800 bbls; shipments, 700 bbls. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 New Red sold at $2,40, and No. 1 Old at $2,50; 1,000 bush New Kentucky White sold at $2,45 to be delivered twenty days hence; receipts 1,080 bush; shipments, 2,028 do. Corn unchanged and firm; sales of No. 2 mixed at 87c to be delivered twenty days hence; receipts 1,080 bush; shipments, 2,028 do. Corn unchanged and firm; sales of No. 2 mixed at 87c to be delivered twenty days hence; receipts 1,080 bush; shipments, 2,028 do. Oats unchanged and firm; sales of No. 2 at 52c; receipts, 944 bush; shipments, 1,902 bush. Oats less firm and 1@2c supply heavy No. 1 at 77@78c; receipts, 1,947 bush; shipments, 1,902 bush. Rye firm; sales of No. 2 at $1,25 for No. 2; receipts, 60 bush; no shipments. Cotton—29@29½c for Middling; demand light; receipts, none; shipments, 18 bales. Whisky unchanged and steady; 300 in bond; receipts, 300 bbls; shipments, 184 bbls. Mess Pork firmer and prices advanced to $22,50, and at the close there were no sales at this rate; shipments, 65 bbls. Bulk Meats held firmer; 1,000 lbs sold for Shoulders and Bacon, 11@12@12,@13c for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; demand not large. Hams firm; 10c for Common and 16c for best brands Sugar Cured. Lard held more firmly at 11½ without sales; demand at 11½@12½; the demand is expectant. Butter steady, at 14@16c for Central Ohio, and 17@18c for Western Reserve. Cheese steady, at 12@13c. Flax Seed dull at $2 25. Linseed Oil dull at $1.42. Sugar firmer, especially Ri fined, which is 4@½ higher. Coffee unchanged and quiet; 20@25c for fair to choice Rio. Gold closed at 139¾ buying. The demand for money is fully up to the quotations; Sight per cent for first class paper. Exchange dull at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. There is a large demand for Bills of Lading and the rates to-day were 108½ at 11c for Sides, 9c for Shoulders. Lard is now held at 12c, and buyers offer 11½c.

### St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Tobacco active and higher at 5½@10½ for common to medium lugs; 9@20 for fillers; 20@30 for black wrappers; and 25@45 for good and bright leaf. Cotton nothing doing. Hemp unchanged. Flour a better feeling; extra $9.00@10,50; double extra $9.50@13,50; choice and fancy, $14,00@15.00. Wheat lower and irregular, opening at $2,35@2,36 for choice new and closing at $2,20@2 25. Corn drooping and closed lower and unsettled; sales made at $1,00@1,00, at which it closed. Rye lower; continue buoyant. Mess Pork $23,00. There is a speculative movement in Bacon, at 9½@ 10c for Shoulders, 12½@13c for Sides, and 13½@14c for clear sides for last half of July and first half of August. 10,000 pounds do September, 13½. Lard, 13 choice Keg. Whisky firm at 29 for free.

### Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour is firmer and 15 @25c higher, at $8@11 for spring extras. Wheat is 2@3c lower for regular No 2, with sales at $1,89@1,93. Corn is fairly active and 1@2c lower, at 74@76c for No. 2, and 85@ 87c for No. 2. Oats is quiet at 36½@38c for No. 2. Rye is firm and 1@2c higher; at 1 09@ 1 12. There is a large amount of grain delivered. Provisions are firm and more active. Mess Pork, $21,50@22. Lard, 11½@11¾c. Receipts of flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels; and 205 bushels oats. Shipments—4,000 barrels flour; 11,000 bushels wheat; 50,000 bushels corn, and 8,000 bushels oats.

### Milwaukie Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKIE, July 11.—Flour firm; city XX $11,5@12,00, country do $10,00@10 75, extra $10 00@10 50. Wheat quiet at $2,41@ $2,42 for No. 2, $1 95@ for No. 3, and $1,40 for rejected. Oats firm at 65c for No. 1, 62c for No. 2. Corn steady at 85c for No. 1 at the depot. 400 bbls flour, 18,000 bus wheat, 1,000 bus oats, 2,800 bus Corn. Shipments, 2,200 bbls flour, 3,000 bus wheat, 600 bus Oats, 900 bus Corn.

### Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, July 11.—Flour active and steady; sales 2100 bbls at $8,75@9,00 for No. 2 spring; red winter, $13 for white; $10 for double extra. Wheat quiet; sales 2000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $2,30; quiet and heavy for No. 1. Other grains inactive. Shorts 20 @25c. Canal freights unchanged. Railroad freights dull and unchanged. Canal Clearances, 1 cargo flour, 2,000 bbls; 1 cargo wheat, 5,000 bu; 1 cargo barley, 3000 bu; 1 cargo rye, 3000 bu. Arrivals, 1 cargo to New York by rail and river 600.

### Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Superfine Flour, $8,00; choice, $10 00. New Wheat, $2 00. Corn, delivered, 70@72c; afloat, 70c; in bulk, 68c. Oats, 43@45c. Provisions quiet and unchanged; Mess Pork $22,00. Bacon; shoulders, 10@10½c; packed clear sides, 13½@13½c; fancy hams, 18@19c. Lard; prime kettle rendered 14½c. Raw Whiskey in bond, 30c.

### Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 11.—Beef cattle are 15@25c higher, at $7@7 60 for fair to good smooth shipping. Hogs are moderately active and 10c higher; sales of fair to good to choice grades, with receipts of 4,000 head. Sheep are dull and unchanged.

### Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Petroleum excited; crude, 21½; refined, 28@30c. Flour firmer, and high grades advancing. Wheat scarce; red, $2,80@2,85; Rye, $1,20. Corn advanced 2c; yellow, $1,15. Oats, 90c. Provisions advancing. Whisky, $2 30.

### Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at $2,25 for Amber Michigan. Corn 56 @ 58 for new, at 78@c for No. 2, and 80@ for No. 2. Oats 70.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE CHICAGO R. R. July 11.—3 rolls leather, G N Hoffstot; 29 bxs cheese, C Miller; 38 do do, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 1 roll carpeting, Dilworth & Co; 1 pkg dry goods, Arbuthnot & Co; 4 bbls bu ter, C & J Tried; 12 bxs cheese, S Ewart & Co; 32 sacks feathers, Hornbach & Co; 1 bx glass, Wm McCulley & Co; 1 do bacon, Kirkpatrick & Co; 70 bbls flour, Wm Brown; 1 saddle tobacco, McGinnis & Co; 1 bbl iron valves, Allen Worth; 10 boxes cheese, Gray & Welsh; 42 do do, Little, Baird & Patton; 10 do do, J Connor; 30 do do, J D Dreyer; 25 do do, E Shillito & Co; 10 do do, W H Kirkpatrick; 6 kgs lard, J Lippincott; 25 bbls old rope, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bales tobacco, Mc Ginnis & Co; 1 pkg merchandise, J C Bidwell; 1 bbl eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 1 car feed and grain, H Biddle; for etc. Bissell & Co; for Hersam, Scott & Co; 6 bxs cheese, Carter, Mc Grew & Co; 44 sks rags, L C Roberts; 1 kg oil, Pease & Moore; 1 box hardware, Wm Worth; 1 bbl oil & do do; 10 do candles, E Hexelton; 57 sewing machines, Wm Sumner & Co; 31 hermes, E H Myers & Co; 2 kgs lard, Bell, Bro & Co; 1 bbl lard, J H Ives; 100 do do, Shomaker & Lane; 100 do do, Gay & Welsh; 100 do do, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 191 kgs rye, P Flynn; 175 bags wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 612 slabs spelter, C G Hussey.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 11—2 cars hard, D bs water, J S Newport & Co; 1 cask ware, Bennett & Fawcett; 2 cars stone, J Hastings; 9 sks oats, Groff & Reiter; 3 bbls eggs, L H Voigt & Co; 1 car lumber, Elliott & Newing; 7 bdls chairs, J H Dorrington; 1 car nail kegs, J J Benner; 60 bbls lubricating oil, A Kemp; 1 car eggs, J C Bee & Co; 1 car lumber, Mc Cord; 9 bgs pepper, C Arbuckle; 6 bxs pickles, Reymer & Bro; 2 cars iron ore, M Knight; 1 car lumber, Jas Dalzell; 1 car, as Specified, Dougherty; 1 melodeon Hoffman & Co; 5 bales hops, J White Jr; 9 do do, Spencer & McKay; 10 bxs pipes, Haggerty & Co; 46 pcs marble, M & S Wright; 412 bbls rosin, 195 slabs do, Hainman, Rahm & Co; 60 bxs cheese, 3 do bacon, 175 bxs oats, 22 do rye, Voigt & Co; 29 bxs cheese, J S Dilworth & Co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R., 2 cars staves, T Merkle; 2 do shorts, T Cook & Co; 19 tes hams, J H Parker; 16 pkgs tobacco, L Hexelet; 1 car wheat, Haggerty & Fulmer; 10 do do, J D Dravo; 2 do do, Reymer & Bro; 2 do do, W Haslage; 2 do do, Camp, Hoge & Co; 1 tes hams, H Rea Jr; 2 tes tobacco, Comoids, McGinness & Co; 3 do hardware, J Woodwell & Co; 1 hhd tobacco, F Nauk; 1 car corn and oats, Stewart & Augenstein; 2 do oats, Means & Harper; 5 ale bbls, Spencer & McKay; 2 bbls eggs, 12 sks oats, 8 do corn, Mc Henry & Ho d; 95 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 1 bx bacon, Means & Harper; 1 do do, 1 sack apples, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 70 sks oats, W J Speer & Bro; 18 do do, J Adair, Miller & Co; 1 bx bacon, J S Newmyer & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 10—11 4bgs cornmeal, Kohen & Bro; 15 do do, Hahn & Hadley; 6 do do, E Heazleton; 3 do tubs, Knox & Orr; 17 hides, Stuckrath & Hare; 9 sks rags, J Peasley; 20 sks oats, Owens & Kennedy; 3 do do, C Bigger; 25 do do, Jos Craig; 1 car metal, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 6 bgs hayseed, M B Supplee; 10 do oats, H Knox & Son; 6 cars hay, Hunter & Bole; 5 M shingles; 220 bxs oats Stewart & Langenheim; 68 bbls salt, Hipsly & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., July 10—5 sks oats, A J Hagan; 4 rolls leather G N Hoffstot; 24 bxs glass, S McKee & Co; 10 bdls paper, Markle, Dickson & Co; 20 do do, Child, Hurd & Co; 1 car lumber, Kingsbury & Herron; 1 car tan bark, Lappe & Weiser; 5 bbls whisky, H S Lambert; 200 bbls oats, Owens & Kennedy; 3 do do, Spencer & McKay; 220 bu oats Stewart & Langenheim; 68 bbls salt, Hipsly & Co.

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